FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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MR. CLINGMAN'S ADDRESS.

We make the following additional extract from Mr. Clingman's Address at Raleigh.

North Carolina is often called an honest State. I doubt if those who thus speak of our integrity and honesty, realize the extent of the compliment they pay us. I fear, fellow citizens, that we do not ourselves fully appreciate it. As one of the great distinguished qualities of the Creator of the Universe, not less than his omnipotent power, is perfect truth—integrity—as he has made man's eternal happiness depend solely on his moral worth, and as he has so ordered that in the private relations of life, integrity and truth are the basis of respect, esteem and confidence between man and man, in fact the very foundation of the social system, it might be well supposed that public virtue would be of the utmost consequence to a State. Accordingly we find that in all ages the strength and prosperity of nations has kept pace with their public and private morals. Even small States, where a high moral tone prevailed, have had strength enough to resist the most powerful invaders. The philsophic historian Polybius, while a captive at Rome, at the period of the greatest prosperity of that mighty Republic, when comparing its institutions and morals with those of his degenerate countrymen, declared that the word of a Roman was worth more than the bond of a Greek and twenty securities. In the course of a single century these Romans lost their stern integrity, and public corruption and private vice prevailed, so that a republican form of government was no longer practicable. Even the iron despotism which succeeded, though it delayed, could not prevent the decay and destruction of the empire. A great French monarch regretted that he could not afford the luxury of an egg for his breakfast, because each of his subordinates, through whom the money to be paid for it would have to pass, would embezzle so much of it as to render the sum expended larger than his treasury could bear. Santa Anna is understood to have declared that the reason why he could not maintain any stable system of government in Mexico, was because the officials he was obliged to employ appropriated to their own uses all the funds intended to be expended for the public service. The late Czar of Russia is reported to have complained that the interests of the empire suffered by reason of the peculations of his officers. Even the untiring industry, comprehensive intellect and eagle eye of the great Napoleon could not prevent similar abuses. I maintain then, fellow-citizens, that when our contemporaries speak of us as preeminently honest, they assign to us that very quality which, of all others, is most important to the strength and prosperity of a State.

It is sometimes said, however, that we are behind the present age. If we have retained somewhat more than others, the institutions and manners of our forefathers, I trust we have kept with them the stern integrity which distinguished the revolutionary age. Lord Chatham, when contrasting the iron barons of the olden time with the silken ones of his day, declared that he "would not give three words of their barbarous Latin for all the classics." The earlier stages in a nation's existence are usually characterized by simple virtues and a stern abhorrence of vice and crime. As they become more refined they are usually relaxed and enervated, and are more tolerant to wrongdoers. Already in certain portions of the Union such is the sympathy felt for criminals, that the great effort is to make them as comfortable and happy as possible, after their conviction. I hope that with us sympathies will always be given to the innocent who may have suffered, and indignation felt towards the criminal. I trust that neither capital nor corporal punishment will ever be more sparingly used in our State than they now are. The relaxations that have already taken place, have not, in my judgment, been advantageous to the public. Let our State always be as uncomfortable as possible to the vicious and the criminal. It will then continue, as it has heretofore been, a region wherein there is as small a proportion of crime to its population as any on earth. As evidence of the confidence reposed in the integrity of North-Carolina abroad, we may refer with satisfaction to the high prices at which her bonds are sold even in periods of the greatest depression in financial matters.

That our people were not as generally educated as some others, has been the subject of comment, but at present North Carolina is expending for the purposes of education within her limits, more, I think, in proportion to her population, than any one of the southern States, and than most of the northern ones.

It cannot fairly be argued either, that we are behind our neighbors in native intellect. Those who have represented us in the national councils, have usually, at least maintained an average position with the representatives of other parts of the Union. Some who were born and educated among us, have, while citizens of other States, attained the highest positions known to the Republic. It is nevertheless undoubtedly true that our sons have not, while residing among us, been the recipients of a fair share of the public honors. This is, I think, to be attributed to two causes. During my time in public life those whom we have sent to represent us at Washington, have been in a political sense reliable men. In other words, no matter to what party association they might belong, it was known that they would stand firmly by the principles they professed. Representatives from some of the States, by threatening to assail their own parties, find favor, and have honorable appointments betowed on their immediate constituents, because politicians are often meanly selfish enough to quiet opposition, and buy support by the bestowal of the offices in their gift. It has thus sometimes happened that our State has been punished, for the fidelity of its representatives. I am far from thinking, however, that it is a misfortune to our citizens generally, that they are not holders of federal offices. I happened to mention last winter, to a prominent statesman, that during the whole of General Pierce's administration, and of Mr. Buchanan's up to that time, there had not been a single application for an office under the federal government, from any citizen of my district. He at once declared that the fact was so honorable to the district, that it ought to be universally known. And I do hold that nothing can be more honorable to our people than the fact that they should be willing to rely on their own honest industry, at home, instead of hanging about Washington for a livelihood. Still our State has not, I am sorry to say, abroad, at all times, the consideration and weight she would have if her sons were oftener the recipients of the higher honors of the Republic.

In the second place, it has been sometimes said that we have not always been so ready as some of our neighbors, to promote and sustain our ablest men. This, if true, I have thought was, in a great measure, due to a condition of things which it is in our power to remove. Owing to the form of the territory of our State, there has been heretofore little community of feeling between the different parts of it. The eastern counties have, from their position, been isolated from the rest of the State, the northern ones connected with Virginia, and those on the southern border with South Carolina, while the extreme west has stood as it were alone. The State has therefore been very much broken up into sectional divisions. In filling the prominent political positions to which we were entitled, combinations of some of these sectional parties have been formed for temporary purposes. It may have happened that on account of these sectional rivalries, strong men have sometimes been set aside. Envy is said to love a shining mark, and she acts after the fashion of Tarquin, when he cut the tallest poppies. Our people have been accustomed to lament the fact, that we have no large city in which the opinion of the State could be concentrated and a proper tone given to its feelings. But large cities are attended with so many evils, that by some they are regarded as sores in the body politic. They are less favorable, perhaps, to the increase of wealth and population than the rural districts, and are attended with far more of pauperism, vice and crime. The general extension of railroads and telegraphs seems about to give to the country many of the advantages of the city without its drawbacks. With their aid one may now pass through a State in but little more time than he would formerly have traversed a large city. By these means our North-Carolina citizens can have the benefits which arise from a rapid interchange of views with each other, without the evils that attend the crowding of population into large cities. We can thus have the strength of concentration without its weakness, and knowledge and refinement without vice. Already the progress made in our works seems in this respect to have produced a favorable change. But when they shall have been completed,—when one may to-day lave in the breakers of the Atlantic and to-morrow stand among the clouds, on the mountain-tops of the distant west, when the whole State is thus brought together, you will then have a North-Corolina opinion so concentrated and energetic, that it will become efficient, and give us that consideration abroad to which we shall be entitled.

An Elective Judicary.—The general indifference manifested by the people of Louisiana in regard to the result of the late election for an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, attracts general attention. It is the most striking manifestation of a want of confidence in the present mode of obtaining our judges which could be made. In every parish the same listlessness was manifested. Not one-half of the vote of any precinct was polled. Even the usual mode of arousing the people failed, and the successful candidate for one of the highest judicial stations comes to the bench by the voice of the smallest minority that ever succeeded in deciding an election.

The people evidently are opposed to the election of judges on party grounds; and, as the impossibility begins to be perceived of keeping these offices out of the arena of politics, if the present system is to be maintained, the indifference, so astonishing, must be taken as a popular verdict against the system.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Henery.—A Mr. De Sora, of Paris, having discovered the secret of making hens lay every day in the year by feeding them with horse flesh, raw and minced, bethought him of going into the fresh egg business on a large scale. He began his experiment with three hundred hens, and found that they averaged the first year some twenty-five dozen eggs each. Last season he had 100,000 hens at work, with a fair proportion of male birds, and the proportionate result was the same. To supply the great consumption of meat, the numerous disabled and worn out horses in and around Paris are depended on. They are neatly and scientifically slaughtered at M. De Sora's own *abattior*. The blood is sold for art purposes. The tanners buy the skins. The glue makers and manufacturers of Prussian blue get the heads, hoofs, shanks, &c. The button makers buy the larger bones. The average consumption of horses per day is twenty-two, and so well arranged is the system, that the proceeds of the sale of the hides, bones, &c., make a profit on the original cost of the horses. Another item of profit is the manure from the fowl yards, which is eagerly sought for by the gardeners in the neighborhood.

About one hundred persons, mostly females, are employed in the various departments of the henery. The expenses of the establishment, including repairs, interest, &c., amount to about $75,000 per annum. The sales of eggs last winter were 40,000 dozen a week, at 4 francs for six dozen, or $5,000 per week, which is $250,000 per annum. So that Mr. De Sora can both cluck and crow over his hens, that bring him in a clear revenue of nearly $175,000 a year.

The Circus.—A circus came to town, and everybody knows how the music and the grand tent and horses set all the boys agoing. Quarters of dollars and shillings are in great demand; and many a choice bit of money have the circus-riders carried away which was meant for better purposes.

A little boy was seen looking round the premises with a great deal of curiosity. "Hallos, Johnny," said a man who knew him, "going to the cirens?"—"No sir," answered Johnny, "father don't like 'em."

"Oh, well, I'll give you money to go, Johnny," said the man.

"Father don't approve of them," answered Johnny.

"Well, go in for once, and I'll pay for you."

"No, sir," said Johnny, "my father would give me money if he thought't were best; besides, I've got twenty-five cents in my strong-box, twice enough to go."

"*I'd go*, Johnny, for once; it's wonderful, the way the horses do," said the man. "Your father needn't know it."

"I shan't," said the boy.

"Now *why?*" asked the man.

"'Cause," said Johnny, twirling his bare toes in the sand, "after I've been I couldn't *look my father right in the eye.* I can now."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1858.

THE COALFIELDS ROAD.—The Charlotte Democrat says, "We believe all parties agree that the next Legislature ought to do something to aid the early completion of the Road, and that this aid can be extended without causing a further increase of taxes, will be seen by the explanation from the Observer."

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—This is the season for Fairs, which have just been held, or are just about to be held, in many parts of the State. The Cumberland Fair will take place, as we hope no one will fail to remember, at the Society's commodious grounds and buildings in the suburbs of this town on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next. See the communication of the indefatigable and efficient Secretary, in another part of this paper.

Of the State Fair, we have but little further to say, owing to the failure of yesterday's Standard to reach this place. A further extract from Mr. Clingman's Address will be found in our columns.

There are conflicting statements as to the success of the Fair; but we incline to think that it must have been at least equal to its predecessors. The attendance was undoubtedly large, for the Secretary reported 680 members instead of 574 last year; and $900 received at the gate on Thursday alone for entrance of those who were not members.

The State Society re-elected all its officers except Gov. Graham, a Vice President, who is necessarily absent from the State every year at its meetings.

Judge Ruffin declined a re-election as President, on account of age; but the Society, at the suggestion of Gov. Manly, who put the question, unanimously re-elected him. The other officers are R. H. Smith of Halifax, John S. Dancy of Edgecomb, Dr. Wm. R. Holt of Davidson, Dr. J. E. Williamson of Caswell, Vice Presidents; Mr. J Hutchins of Raleigh, Treasurer, and Mr. John H. Bryan, Jr. Secretary.

Executive Committee.—John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; R. H. Smith, of Halifax; Dr. Wm. J. Hawkins, of Warren; Wm. A. Eaton, of Granville; Charles L. Hinton, Wm. R. Pool, and Wm. H. Jones, of Wake; W. R. Holt, of Davidson, and Dr. James E. Williamson of Caswell.

Committee to Select a Speaker at the next Fair.—R. H. Smith, H. K. Burgwyn, R. R. Bridgers.

Col. E. P. Jones, of Caswell, was appointed Chief Marshal for 1859.

It is a happy thought of two of the County Societies to pay their premiums in something else than money. A correspondent lately mentioned that the Robeson County Society had purchased 1000 choice fruit trees to be distributed as premiums on the 17th of November; and we learn from the Charlotte Democrat that the Mecklenburg Society has procured 143 pieces of silver plate with which to pay premiums. We hope our Society will hereafter adopt that plan, and distribute something useful or ornamental instead of money, which many are unwilling to take.

P. S. The Standard is at hand this morning, with eleven columns about the Fair. It is rather too much for our digestion. We give it up.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO!—The Presbytery of Fayetteville, during its Fall Session at the Bluff Church, in this county, last week, celebrated the Centennial Anniversary of that Congregation, and of the first Sermon preached by a Presbyterian Minister within the bounds of the Presbytery. That Minister was the Rev. Jas. Campbell—father of a Revolutionary officer and grandfather of a living Minister of his Church—who came there from Pennsylvania to labor among his Scottish brethren. Besides a large attendance of Members of the Presbytery, there was a great gathering of people from this and several adjoining counties, on the interesting occasion of laying the corner stone of a Monument commemorative of the event, with a Centennary Sermon by the Rev. Neill McKay, and an Address by Jas. Banks, Esq. We were not present, but have had an opportunity to read Mr. Banks's Address, which, as might be supposed from the habits of research of the author, abounds with interesting historical facts, of both general and local interest, interspersed with reflections suited to so interesting a subject. We doubt if there is another individual in Cumberland county, even among its best informed native citizens, who is half as familiar with its history as our Scotch friend, who has barely passed a score of years out of his native land, and to whom this habit of historical research is but the necessary recreation from the "battle of life," which it has been his lot to wage with earnestness, and under many disadvantages.

The Address was ordered by the Presbytery to be published, along with Mr. McKay's Sermon, and it contains matter which will make it eagerly sought for and carefully preserved by Presbyterians, and especially by Scotch Presbyterians.

SPECIE GOING SOUTH.—Four of the Banks in Charleston received last week from New York $155,000 in specie. The early receipt of the cotton crop in market enables the Southern banks thus to supply themselves, for exchange is now in favor of the South. Specie too is abundant in the Northern cities, and can well be spared to the South, where it is rather scarce.

It is noticed in New York, as a remarkable fact, that silver coin is now actually below par as compared with good bank notes. "The causes assigned for this are the war in China, which has checked the export of silver thither, and the depreciated value of the coin in other foreign markets by reason of the large amount of alloy it contains. In large quantities, too, for home use, it is decidedly more inconvenient and less portable than bank paper."

DEMOCRATIC DISSENTIONS.—There is an old proverb importing that honest men are profited when a certain class of people fall out. Now we would not be so discourteous as to apply this proverb to the North Carolina Democrats, even in view of the ill natured and unprovoked misstatements of the Wilmington Journal. But we will say, that we rejoice in any dissentions which promise to break down a party which Mr. Calhoun pronounced to be "held together only by the cohesive power of the public plunder." The Journal does us too much honor, however, in attributing to us, even remotely, the "creation" of these dissentions. They were ready made to our hands. They had arrived at a high pitch before we ever heard of them. We have taken no further part in them than simply to announce them, in the briefest possible way. We might have said much more, but less would have been unjust to our readers, who are entitled to know what is going on in the political world around them. Even the Journal appears to have been unposted about them.

As to the articles in the Warrenton News, which the Journal pronounces *our* opinion upon, we have never even seen them, and can therefore have no opinion about them. As little do we "swear by Mr. Holden"—the Journal's veracious assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Journal slanders us most shockingly in calling the Observer, a "Democratic Republican paper." Preserve us from the imputation, even ironically. Some of the Holly Shelter democrats may not see the joke, and take it as earnest, to the serious detriment of our good name. Pray recall it, Mr. Journal.

As for our "love of the common people," which the Journal sneers at, we do not recollect that we ever boasted of it, though we suppose we have about as much of it as other people—neither more nor less—at least for that portion of the "common people" who are commonly honest. There is a class of people, however, for whom we have a very thorough contempt. It is the class which is everlastingly pluming itself upon that sort of love, and yet in manners and habits is more aristocratic than a British lord. The leading men of the democratic party are often found in this class; and they are of that class who now turn up their aristocratic noses at W. W. Holden.

COTTON ESTIMATES.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune makes a detailed estimate of the extent of the present cotton crop, footing up a total of 3,250,000 bales. A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent also furnishes an estimate, amounting to 3,550,000 bales.

The receipts up to latest dates were 444,960 bales, against 210,968 last year. Increase 234,394 bales.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The London News publishes a letter from Valentia, Oct. 4th, which says, "All here are now obliged to admit reluctantly, that the present cable is a failure, and the faint hopes which were indulged in a short time ago, that one of the principal injuries to the cable was near the shore and within reach, are now abandoned."

The writer goes on to give a long account of the many experiments made, with the best kinds of apparatus, and of the failure of them all. By means of some most ingenious instruments which he describes, it has been well ascertained that the wire is exposed to a considerable extent in at least two places, and in these places it must soon be eaten away by the oxidation that takes place by the electrolytic decomposition of the water to which a metalic surface through which currents of positive electricity are passing is exposed. And he comes to the natural conclusion, that "no matter what may be the result of the preconcerted experiments at both termini of the wire, one thing cannot be doubted, viz., that before permanent, certain, and rapid telegraphic communication can be secured between Europe and America, another cable must be laid."

Thus is the Atlantic Telegraph given up by its friends and operators, and it is supposed that no new attempt will be made to lay one except with liberal pecuniary aid from the governments of England and the United States.

Dr. W. R. Johnson, Associate Editor of the Raleigh Spirit of the Age, died at his residence in Alamance county, of consumption, on the 15th inst.

STOCKS.—$22,500 North Carolina 6's sold in New York on Monday at 98, and $5,000 at 99.

HARD TO DISPOSE OF HIM.—A murderer in New York has been tried three times, twice convicted and judgment set aside, and is now about to have his fourth trial. On one of the convictions the case was tried by eleven jurors, with his consent; yet when the verdict of guilty was pronounced he appealed, on the ground that it was incompetent for eleven jurors, even with his consent, to convict him. The appeal was sustained and a new trial granted. The prisoner will doubtless worry Courts and Juries into an acquittal.

A POPULAR BOOK.—20.000 copies of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish" have already been published.

Homicide.—We learn that Joshua Alford was shot and instantly killed, by Sion Odom, in Marlboro' District, on Wednesday last. As we have heard conflicting statements in regard to the origin of the difficulty, we forbear publishing any of them.—*Cheraw Herald.*

Accident by Fire-Arms.—On Monday last in this place, a young man about 18 years of age, son of Mr. J. Peterson, of Sampson, got his arm badly wounded, by an accidental discharge of a gun, which he was endeavoring to take out of his cart. At the time of writing, it is thought the limb would have to be amputated.—*N. C. Pres.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The Cunard steamer *Persia*, with Liverpool dates to the 16th, arrived off Sandy Hook this forenoon.

The surviving officers of the *Austria* have published a card in Liverpool declaring that the Captain and themselves did all in their power to prevent the late calamity.

A general massacre of Christians in Candia is feared. Two additional battalions of troops have been ordered to the Island.

The rebels were followed from Powree and defeated with great slaughter on the 5th of September.

Four emissaries of Nena Sahib, captured at Gwalior, for attempting to corrupt the native troops, were executed at Gwalior.

The fugitives had been again defeated and dispersed in all directions.

Renewed alarm at Calcutta, and the troops have been put under arms.

A nugget of gold weighing 2,100 ounces was exhibited at Melbourne.

France has accepted the mediation of friendly powers in the dispute with Portugal. A pacific solution considered certain.

Discount of the Bank of France largely increased.

The money panic continued at Vienna.

The Spanish and French vice consuls at Tetuan, Morocco, have been assassinated.

Details from China show that the British have destroyed the forts (Mamton)—but spared the town.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Cotton—sales week 43,000. Fine and inferior qualities slightly lower, but middling unchanged. Closed quiet. Orleans fair 7¾. Middling 7¾. Uplands fair 7¼. Middling 7¼. Manchester reports unfavorable. Stock in Liverpool 495,000 bales—385,000 American. Breadstuffs dull, quiet. Fine qualities wanted. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn closed declining tendency. Provisions dull. Sugar and coffee quiet and steady. Rice dull and slightly higher. Spirits turpentine steady at 38s a 38s 6d.

London, 16th.—Spirits turpentine 40 a 42 shillings. Bullion in Bank decreased 29,000 pounds. Consols for money 98⅜ a 98½. American securities unchanged. Atlantic Telegraph shares £340 a £370.

Superior Court.—This tribunal is in session this morning, Judge Saunders presiding. We understand that a criminal case from Brunswick will be tried this term. The prisoners, Allen and Pitts, convicted of picking the pocket of Mr. Enoch Robbins on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and for which they received thirty-nine lashes each at the last Court, will suffer the remainder of their sentence—thirty-nine lashes each—this afternoon, and be then set at liberty.

Wilmington Herald.

Christian's Gold Mine.—Mr. Samuel Christian, of Montgomery county, was here on Tuesday last, exhibiting to the wondering gaze of his acquaintances and others specimens of gold taken from his newly discovered diggings. He had 21 nuggets, varying in weight from two ounces to 8 1-4 pounds,—altogether weighing about 55 pounds. The most of the lumps contained more or less quartz, dirt, or gravel; but the weight of each indicated the relative amount of pure gold, which is seen sticking out in large glittering masses all over them. In the whole 55 pounds we do not think there was exceeding three or four of dross. Mr. C. says the mine holds out well, and that the workmen there continue to find big lumps. He did the same thing here he did in Fayetteville, some weeks ago. After showing these lumps to a few persons, he quietly dropped them back into his travelling bag, and carried them off. It is a troublesome load to wag about with, though Mr. C. submits to it with great complacency, and he is as careful of it as any little girl with a new doll

Salisbury Watchman.

Hog Cholera.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express says that the hog cholera is prevailing in Gates and adjoining counties in North Carolina. He was informed by a farmer from Gates a few days ago that he had lost 150 head from that or some other fatal disease, and that a neighbor had lost as many, and that they were still dying in every section of the county.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 25.

Excitement at New Albany.—Horace Bell, who released his brother and father from the Brandenburg, Ky., jail, last July, who were committed on a charge of running off slaves, was taken on Saturday from the Fair Grounds at New Albany, Indiana, without warrant, and was brought into Kentucky by the Louisville officers. The Albanians were tremendously excited. Fire bells were rung, and a large meeting was held on Saturday evening, when hundreds avowed their purpose of rescuing Bell. An express was sent to Louisville to place the citizens on their guard.—Gov. Williard has promised a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky, for the men who captured Bell. A meeting has been called here to denounce these proceedings.

Warning Against Playing with Fire-Arms.—The Rockford (Illinois) Democrat has an account of a heart-rending accident which occurred on the 17th instant to a little son of James L. Loop, Esq., a member of the bar in that city. After the family had eaten supper they returned to the family room, where the sons, Matt and Frank, engaged in the sport of "playing soldier." Matt had in his hands a shot-gun which had lain in the house several months uncapped, and, as every one supposed, unloaded, which during the progress of the play, he aimed at his brother, and pulled the trigger, when it discharged a load into the forehead of Frank, who stood not more than two feet from the muzzle of the gun. The horror-stricken brother caught the poor boy in his arms, and in an hour and a half he was dead. Frank was a sprightly lad of about 11 years. The boys had frequently before played with the gun, snapping the lock time and again, and they felt certain that it was unloaded.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.—The National Intelligencer says the law in Washington against carrying concealed weapons has had a most salutary effect, and advises the authorities of Baltimore to secure a similar one. In many cities such a law is strictly enforced. The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday, for instance, has this item:

J. Knowlton was fined $10 by the recorder a short time ago, for carrying a bowie-knife concealed. Yesterday he was arrested again for holding the knife to a man's heart and threatening to kill him. He was fined $10 for the threat and $20 for the concealed weapon.

According to the Benton, Ala., Herald, the cotton crop in Lowndes county turns out better than it did during either of the two previous years. The provision crops are also abundant.

MARRIED,

Near Buffalo, Moore county, on the 7th inst., by D. B. McIver, Esq., Mr. K. W. WICKER to Miss MARY NAN DUNN, daughter of the late Robert Dunn, of Egypt, Chatham County.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. H. McNeill, Dr. DANIEL SHAW, of Richmond County, to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of Harriet N. and Alexander Purcell, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Rev. John McIntyre, of Robeson Co.

On the evening of the 7th inst., by the Rev. W. Q. Beatie, JAMES S. LILES, Esq., to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of Jesse David, Esq., all of Marlboro' District, S. C.

DIED,

At New London, Conn., on the 20th inst., CONSTANS F. DANIELS, editor of the New London Chronicle, formerly editor of the Cheraw, S. C., Spectator, aged 69.

In Chatham County, on the 3d inst, just after sunset, Mrs. SUSANNA BROOKS, in the 86th year of her age, a native of Maryland.

TO GENTLEMEN OF
TASTE and FASHION.

WE are now fully prepared to meet the demands of our old Friends and Customers. Our stock of FINE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, is now complete. Our

Fine Dress Coats range in prices from $12 50 to $26 00
" " Doeskin Pants " 5 00 to 12 50
" " Silk, Satin and Velvet Vests fm 4 00 to 9 00
" English Db. Ml. Cassimere suits from 20 00 to 30 00

Also, a large assortment of

Medium Price Clothing; Fine Shirts of Linen and Marseilles and Collars to match; a fine stock of Parisian Neck Ties and Cravats, French Kid Gloves of White, Black and Fancy Colors.

FOR OLD GENTLEMEN:

A few extra large sizes Double-Breasted Vests, to button all up, made of good Black Satin, Fine Black Doeskin, and Heavy Black Silk Velvet.

☞ Please to give us an early call and make your selections. G. & L. BRANDT,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 21, 1858. 56tf

H & E. J. LILLY,
HAVE recently received additional Supplies of
DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, &c.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SHAWLS,
of different colors, with many other articles, making their assortment very good. They will be pleased to see and hear from their customers.
Oct. 23, 1858. 57-2t

BOWLING ALLEY FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of James Dodd and wife, et al. I will sell at the Market House, on Saturday the 13th of November, the lot of Land, 3-10 of an Acre, on which there is a BOWLING ALLEY, situated on Mumford Street, in the town of Fayetteville.

Terms of Sale,—$20 in cash, the balance of purchase money at 6 months. Bond and approved security required from purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.
Oct. 16. 55*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Margaret Ann V. Little, Mary C. Little, Eliza J. Little, Minors, by their next friend, Daniel Little, and Daniel Little, against Archibald Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Malcom Buie, Daniel McP Buie, Flora Buie, Neill Buie, John Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella, Effie Buie and Neill McCorvey and wife Mary.

Petition for partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, and Neill McCorvey and wife Mary, and Malcom Buie, are non-residents of this State, by order of the Court made herein, said non-residents are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.
57*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.
Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Charles D. Nixon vs. Alexander B. Walker. Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.
57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Angus Ray vs. Alexander B. Walker. Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.
57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Edwin Glover vs. Alexander B. Walker. Warrant and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.
57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

EXTRACT FROM

HAWKS'S HISTORY, Vol. 2d.

As to the agricultural laborers—who were they? First, there were negro slaves. It has unhappily seemed meet to the self-glorifying humanity of modern times, both in England and in some portions of the United States, to lift the hands and eyes to heaven in holy horror, and descant with a somewhat clamorous indignation, transmuted by self-righteousness into imaginary Christian zeal, upon the godliness which prompted it, upon the one hand, to free itself from all connection with slavery; and the atrocious and damnable guilt, on the other hand, of all those who, having in God's providence been intrusted with the *protection* and *comfort* of the poor southern slave, have not yet been able to see that immediate and universal emancipation would either discharge them from their solemn responsibilities to God, or fulfil the duty which they owe both to their country and their slaves. Now we mean not, here at least, to discuss in the abstract the correctness of the one or the other view of the subject; but in telling our story, as truth requires of us to say our forefathers had negro slaves, we would fain tell the *whole* truth, and therefore we feel obliged to offer a picture of past times, and speak of things as they were. Our digression shall be brief. We are not sure that our picture will reflect much credit on the humanity of our English forefathers; and it may, perhaps, even ruffle the pious complacency of some of our northern countrymen, who may possibly be led to suspect, that after all, their own ancestors were not less wicked than those whom they now denounce as irrevocerably damned; while they themselves are "partakers of other men's sins," by living, without compunction, on the profits of their forefathers' iniquity.

Who first brought these negro slaves to North America? We answer, without hesitation, Englishmen, under the countenance of the English government. A late British writer* has, with great zeal, denied that England "*forced* the Americans to become slave-holders;" while, at the same time, he has admitted that Great Britain "facilitated her colonial offspring to become slave-holders;" "encouraged her merchants in tempting them to acquire slaves;" and "excelled all her competitors in slave-stealing." This is all true; but there is also more truth that England's apologist has left untold. The English people embarked in the African slave-trade in 1562, and in that year carried a cargo to Hispaniola. The success of the speculation soon enlisted others in the business; and private associations, embracing some of the most opulent and distinguished men of the kingdom, were speedily formed. Very soon the object was considered of national importance, as connected with the commercial pursuits and prosperity of the country. In the reign of James I. (1619), a royal charter made a joint-stock company in London, with the exclusive privilege of taking negroes from Africa, and carrying them into slavery. Private adventurers interfered so much with this trade, that the charter was at last abandoned. Charles I. granted another charter, which from the same cause (private cupidity and interference) shared the fate of the former. When Charles II. came to the throne (1661), Davenant informs us that "a representation being soon made to him that the *British plantations in America* were, by degrees, advancing to such a condition as necessarily required a greater yearly supply of servants and laborers than could well be spared from England, without the danger of depopulating his majesty's native dominions, his majesty did (*upon account of supplying these plantations with negroes*) publicly invite all his subjects to the subscription of a new joint-stock, for recovering and carrying on the trade to Africa."† The subjects came in crowds at the monarch's call, and the subscription lists show the names of numbers of the first people in England. From this time the trade to Africa was considered and treated as of *national* concern: parliament, from time to time, interfered to sustain and improve it, so that in 1792, no less than six-and-twenty acts might be counted on the English statute book, directly sanctioning and encouraging the African slave-trade.

This trade was deemed so important by England, that it involved her in a war with the Dutch: she sought a monopoly of the traffic; she had two thirds of the whole slave-trade of the world; she stipulated for its enjoyment in her treaties with foreign powers; she kept constantly employed in it from one hundred and fifty to two hundred ships; she built forts in Africa to maintain it; she voted parliamentary grants of money to uphold it; and, if we include the whole period of time in which she carried on the business, *under legal sanction*, she took away more than six millions of negroes from Africa; and caused, in two centuries, the destruction of a number of these poor creatures, quite equal to two thirds of the whole of the present black population of the United States! It is not, therefore, perfectly accurate in Mr. Graham to assert, as he does, that prior to the reign of Queen Anne, "the slave-trade was not comprehended within the scope and operation of the commercial policy of the British government." Queen Anne came to the throne in 1702; and we have seen that, for a century before that time, the trade had been treated as a very important feature of England's "commercial policy;" sufficiently so to *cause a war with Holland*. As to his declaration that the mother country did not "*force*" slaves on the American colonies, it involves little more than a dispute as to the *meaning* of the word he has used. No penal laws, indeed, were made, punishing the plantations for not receiving slaves imported from Africa; but in 1662, countenance was given to their importation "upon account of supplying the plantations with negroes," at a time when their commercial relations with the mother country, under the English laws of trade, left them but a choice between the alternatives of an increase of the laboring populatlon, or of a hopeless poverty and virtual serfdom. English men and English ships, under English laws, first brought the Africans to America as bondmen, and to such an extent, that negro slavery, before the commencement of the eighteenth century, existed in every one of the old thirteen States, except Georgia, which was not planted until 1733; and, without intending in any degree to extenuate the guilt of any of the colonies engaged in the traffic, we must be permitted to say, that it was England who brought the temptation to the door of her colonies; that England did it, not to serve them but to enrich herself; and that it was England's commercial regulations touching the plantations, that made the American colonists the more ready, in the necessities of their position, to yield to the temptation.

But England did a more cruel wrong in this matter than that merely of tempting the Anglo-Americans to buy. She placed before them a pernicious example, and thereby provoked them to imitation. The chief part of the commerce of the colonies was in New England; and it was not long before the vessels of New England were on the coast of Africa, seeking their cargoes of slaves. The molasses of the West Indies was brought home to the northern colonies, and converted into rum; this rum was employed, in Africa, in the purchase of slaves, who were carried to the West Indies and the continental plantations. The trade, as compared with that of England, was, of course, very small, but still, it was established, and continued for long years, even until it was prohibited by ourselves, after we were free, and, we may add, before England had abolished it. The coasting vessels of the northern colonies, too small to undertake voyages to Africa, occasionally brought into the country negroes from the West Indies, as did also some of the small craft of the southern plantations; though the number from this source was very small. The chief portion of the traffic was in the hands of the northern colonies, and so continued as long as it was permitted in America.

All, however, North and South, were slave-holders; all, too, were slave-traders. The northern colonists brought the negroes from Africa; the southern colonists bought them, and paid liberally for the purchase. If the South sinned in taking the slave, the North could not have sinned less in taking the money. If reparation for the sin is to be made by the one party, religion equally demands it of the other. If the South must emancipate, the North should disgorge principal and interest. In no other mode can *both* free themselves from the guilt which the descendant of the northern salesman imputes to the transaction. The Northman should therefore preface his proposition to his Southern brother by the offer, on his part, himself to do that which he urges as duty on his fellow-criminal. Let him surrender the accumulated wealth which has increased from the unlawfully acquired gains of his slave-*selling* ancestor, and then may he, with something like conscience and consistency, ask a surrender of the profits derived from the possession of the bondmen by the descendant of the slave-*buying* ancestor. Either he should do this, or cease to reproach his brother for what he pronounces a great sin, while he is himself contentedly living on the profits of that great sin he thus condemns. And he should remember, too, that, in some instances, the sin, on the part of his ancestors, was greatly aggravated. After acts of emancipation in the northern colonies forbade the existence of negro slavery in them, beyond a future specified time, "there are living witnesses," says a modern writer, whose piety and ability are alike unquestionable, "who saw the crowds of negroes assembled along the shores of New England and the Middle States, to be shipped to latitudes where their bondage could be perpetuated. Their posterity toil to-day in the fields of the southern planter."‡ The reader may now see whence the negro slaves of Carolina first came, and who it was that brought them. No North Carolina vessel ever went to Africa for them. Neither Virginia nor South Carolina were ever deeply involved in the business of importing them from their native country. The vessels of old England and New England did that work. Both records and tradition have preserved the names of New England men who amassed fortunes in the business. Living witnesses can lay their hands on the descendants of these men, now revelling in the enjoyment of the wealth that was thus acquired. They, indeed, are not answerable for the acts of their forefathers; but they are responsible for their own sinful hypocrisy, if they clamor for the slave's emancipation, without being ready to surrender the money they are enjoying from his sale.

But there was another class of slaves employed in the agricultural labor of the province. This was composed of the natives of the country: some of the unfortunate Indians were slaves. But this species of bondage was not peculiar to the southern colonies. Indeed, the prevalent tone of public sentiment on the subject of slavery, was at that day very much the same in all parts of the continent inhabited by Europeans. Even in Pennsylvania, the law recognized the existence of negro slavery, though it would allow no importation of *Indian* slaves from the other American provinces. But in New England, a different doctrine prevailed as to Indians. Massachusetts, in 1641, before Carolina was settled, declared by law, that, as to two classes of the natives, "bond-slavery" might exist. These were "lawful captives taken in just wars," and such "as willingly sell themselves, or *are sold* to us" [*i. e.*, by their captors].‖ But Massachusetts went beyond this. At the termination of the fight between the Pequods and the troops of Massachusetts and Connecticut, in 1637, many Indians were captured. Some were made slaves in Connecticut, others in Massachusetts; and Trumbull informs us that of these latter, "many women and boys were sent to the West Indies and sold into slavery."§ A law of Connecticut, touching the Indians, may still be read among her old statutory provisions, in which she enacts that, "as it will be chargeable to keep Indians in prison, and, if they should escape, they are likely to bear more malice, it was thought fit that the magistrates of the jurisdiction deliver up the Indians seized to the party or parties endamaged, either *to serve*, or to be *shipped out and exchanged for neagers*, as the case will justly bear" When these laws were made, Carolina was not settled. The early statute books of New York and New Jersey also reveal the fact, that the first inhabitants of those provinces scrupled not to reduce the Indians to a state of slavery. When Carolina began to be peopled, she followed the general practice of the English then in America, and, by degrees, had Indian slaves, whom she had taken in war, or purchased from such of the native tribes as had thus captured them. The number, however, was never large. as, from 1663 to 1711, the colonists lived on amicable terms with the natives. The treatment extended toward them appears, too, to have been kind: we find them inmates of the families to which they belonged; and the fact incidentally appears, that, on occasions of religious worship in the houses of their masters, both they and negro slaves were present, and professedly Christian worshippers.¶ We apprehend that, in the severe labor of clearing the land, the Indian was employed less than the negro or white laborer. The occupation of the savage was most probably that of fishing and hunting, for the supply of the family table. In such employment he was more skilful than any other servant, and such pursuits harmonized best with his tastes and previous training. The waters abounded with fish and the woods with game; and we have evidence that, in some families at least, the Indian hunter was considered an indispensable member of the servile portion of the household. With the gun or the net, he was far more useful than he could ever be made with the axe.

*Mr. Graham of Edinburgh. See his History of the United States, vol. i. Boston edition, p. xlviii. of "Memoir."

†Davenant's Works, vol. v. Reflections on the African Trade.

‡Modern Reform Examined, by Joseph C. Stiles, p. 31.

‖Mass. Colony laws, published by order of the General Court, 1814, p. 52.

§Trumbull's Hist. of Connecticut, vol. i. p. 92.

¶MS. letter of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, 1718.

It is stated that the Baptist churches in New York city have offered Spurgeon, the great star preacher, $10,000 and his expenses if he will consent to make a six months' tour in this country. He is getting a little out of fashion in England, and may come.

Contempt of Court.—In the trial of a case in the District Court of Pittsburg last week, several lawyers came to blows. They all apologized, and Judge Hampton made a few temperate remarks, regretting the unfortunate occurrence. The gentlemen were fined the following amounts:—Chas. Shaler $100, Rob't Woods $75, J. S. Hall $50, and J. C. Bidwell $20.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

PARIS, Oct. 7th, 1858.

We have lately received the details of several curious cases of attempts at smuggling by elegantly dressed women, under the cover of monstrous crinoline. One lady was detected by a custom house officer as she was crossing the Belgian frontier in her own carriage; she had alighted at the custom house, and on ascending the steps to rescat herself, the officer noticed several articles hanging from the skirts, which did not belong to the ordinary toilette. She was politely requested to allow her person to be examined—laces and cashmeres, and other articles, (sufficient to fill a trunk,) subject to heavy duties, to the amount of many thousand francs, were found concealed under her skirts. The inquest into the case of the females, who was arrested at Constantinople for smuggling false bank-notes of many millions of piastres, has brought to light the existence of a large secret society of smugglers and counterfeiters, who have been for maby years successful in their operations, and who employ as their agents principally handsome women, dressed in the extreme of fashion and elegance, but particularly remarkable for the volume of skirts. The false notes, called *caimes*, it is said, were fabricated in America. Madame C—— had successfully passed them through the various custom houses from the new world to Constantinople, when the detective acuteness of the *douanier* penetrated the mystery of the unusual number and size of the cases which composed her baggage, and of the circumference of her *jupes*. The beautiful autumnal weather which we are enjoying precludes the early appearance of winter fashions. This is the season for light taffetas, silks, robes, small cashmere shawls, casaques and silk burnous.

The Peabody Institute.—We are informed upon the best authority, and we take great pleasure in making it public, that George Peabody, Esq., has most generously added $200,000 to the Peabody Institute fund, for the erection of the noble edifice now going up in this city. This, with the previous endowment on the part of Mr. P., makes more than half a million of dollars.

We also learn, from the same authority, that this distinguished and liberal minded gentleman has not only passed through, unscathed, the tremendous financial crisis, that so deeply affected the old and new world, but that he is at this time in possession of a larger fortune than at any previous period of his life, and that this additional sum of $200,000 will not at all interfere with his ability and willingness to go on to "do good" while he lives, and thus to a great extent be his own executor.—*Balt. Pat.*

A Hundred Years Ago.—The Pittsburg Post of the 21st instant, alluding to the near approach of the one hundredth anniversary of Old Fort Duquesne, says:—"One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois Territories. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America was as little known as the country around the mountains of the moon. It was not until 1769, that the "Hunter of Kentucky," the gallant and adventurous Boone, left his home in North Carolina, to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneers of Ohio, did not settle until twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago, the great Frederick of Prussia, was performing those great exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single handed contest with Russia, Austria, and France—the three great powers of Europe, combined. A hundred years ago Napoleon was not born, and Washington was a young and modest Virginia Colonel, and the great events in the history of two worlds in which these great but dissimilar men took leading parts, were then scarcely foreshadowed. A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which, within a score of years thereafter, established the greatest republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America—steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conceptions of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history we find that to the century which has passed has been alloted more important events in the bearing upon the happiness of the world than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation."

A hundred years hence what will be the developements? It is past finding out, except in one thing—a thought which astonished Xerxes when he stood upon Mount Athos—all, with but few exceptions now living, will be dead.

A Cemetery without a Monument.—The noblest of cemeteries is the ocean. Its poetry is, and in human language ever will be, unwritten. Its elements of sublimity are subjects of feeling, not description. Its records, like the reflection mirrored on its waveless bosom, cannot be transferred to paper. Its vastness, its eternal heavings, its majestic music, in a storm and in its perils, are things which I had endeavored a thousand times to conceive, but until I was on its mighty bosom, looking out upon its moving mountain waves, feeling that eternity was distant from me the thickness of a single plank, I had tried in vain to feel and know the glories and grandeur of the sea. I there first felt what John of Patmos meant when he said of heaven, "There shall be no more sea." But there is one element of moral sublimity which impressed my mind, and which I should be pleased if I could transfer, in all its vividness, to the mind of the reader. The sea is the largest of cemeteries, and all its slumberers sleep without a monument. All other graveyards, in all lands, show some symbols of distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor; but in that ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same wave rolls over all, the same requiem, by the minstrelsy of ocean, is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same storm beats and the same sun shines; and there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unhonored, will sleep on until awakened by the same trump, the sea will give up its dead. No marble rises to point out where their ashes are gathered, or where the lover of the good and wise can go and shed tears of sympathy. Yet that cemetery hath ornaments on which no other are the heavenly orbs reflected in such splendor. Over no other are so inimitable traces of the power of Jehovah. Never can I forget my days and nights as I passed over the noblest of cemeteries, without a single monument.—*Files.*

"The gentlemen of the fancy" who were present at the brutal prize fight are thus enumerated in an Albany (N. Y.) paper: Short Boys, and Long Boys, Croppies, Dead Rabbits, and Live Rabbits, from New York; Fly-by-nights, Killers, and Vampyres, from Philadelphia; Blood Tubs, Plug Uglies, Rip Raps, and Rough Skins, from Baltimore; Thugs from New York, *et id omne genus* from all over.

One hundred years ago there were not ten papers in all America, now there are more than two thousand; two hundred years ago there were not ten in all the world.

A Good Example.—We alluded a few days ago (says the National Intelligencer) to the gratifying fact that in many parts of the Union the people have shown themselves better than the system under which they are called to act in such States as have adopted an "Elective Judiciary." It is thus that they express, in the most significant manner, their instinctive repulsion to the evils which are seen to be incidental to this departure from established usages, as well as from the rational theory of conservative government. Hence we are glad to learn by the subjoined paragraph that a portion of the people of Mississippi have fixed a new seal of disapprobation to the practice of partisan nominations for the judicial office:

From the Augusta (Georgia) Sentinel.

The Americans and Democrats of the Southern Judicial Circuit of Mississippi, says the "Columbus Enquirer," each nominated a party candidate for Judge. Judge Hancock ran against them as an independent candidate, and the returns received indicate the election of Judge H. by about one thousand majority. This is another fitting and well timed rebuke of the pernicious and disgraceful policy, now happily in its infancy, of making party nominations for judicial stations. Independent freemen of Georgia! your home and private interests demand that you should promptly rebuke this dangerous innovation before it becomes a rooted system under our State policy and acquires the strength of all political corruptions that maintain a baneful existence by the popular excitements which nourish them. Now is the time to kill off the insidious interloper, and we trust that it will be done so effectually that "the hand of resurrection will never reach it."

A Law Broken by the Maker.—The recent duel in California, between Wm. F. Ferguson and George Penn Johnson, in which the former lost his life, presents a curious case. There is a dueling law in California, the penalties of which are very severe. This law was drawn up and passed by the exertions of Mr. Johnson. It provides that if death ensues within one year after the date of the duel, from any wound inflicted, the survivor, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for any term not exceeding seven years, nor less than one year. The surviving party is liable for all debts of his victim and for the expenses incurred, and the support of his family during his sickness—if he was not killed instantly—and the heirs of the deceased are entitled to recover the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Johnson, it is said, has property, and a lucrative position, and it would not be strange if he should be called upon to make good the provisions of his own law.—*Petersburg Express.*

The Sanctity of the Bench—Words that Should be Engraved in Gold.—Judge Porter, of Pennsylvania, resigned his seat on the Bench some days ago, and in his letter takes occasion to utter the following sentiment, which should be pasted over the door and inscribed in the heart of every patriot in the land. He says:

"I was and am thoroughly convinced, by reading and reflection, that *whenever a Judge can be elected by reason of his sentiments on any question of politics, that moment the real power of the judicial office will disappear.* Possibly this may be a very erroneous doctrine, very inopportunely expressed, but I shall maintain it, while I possess a moral sense or retain a rational faculty."

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

Horrid Butchery and Suicide—Results of Intemperance.—A horrid attempt at massacre took place on West 30th street, last night. A young man named Goulding, whose father is a lumber merchant, attacked his father with an axe, breaking his skull and inflicting a mortal wound. His mother coming to the assistance of her husband, was badly wounded. Two brothers, respectively three and thirteen years of age, were next wounded. A married sister, with a babe in her arms, was also attacked, but not seriously injured. Two servant girls were horribly wounded; the recovery of both is doubtful. The perpetrator of this horrid act is only nineteen years of age, and is a clerk in a store, but was very dissipated. His next step was to lock himself up in his room and blow his brains out.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.

The Overland Mail from California.—The overland mail from California with letters to the 1st inst., has arrived. No papers.

A battle took place at the Four lakes, Oregon, on the 1st of September, between 300 troops under Col. Wright, and 500 Indians. The latter were completely routed, with seventeen killed and many wounded. The troops sustained no loss whatever.

The Oregon legislature met at Salem on the 13th of Sept. and adjourned *sine die*, thus giving up the formation of state organization until the Territory is formally admitted by Congress.

Americans Travelling in Europe.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says that since Gen. Cass became Secretary of State, ten thousand eight hundred and seven passports have been issued from the Department. Each passport is supposed to conver three of a family on an average, making some thirty thousand persons a year. Allow an expenditure of $1,000 each, and thirty millions a year would thus be carrried out of the country from this source only. This estimate represents only a part of the travel, and does not include those who use their old passports, or those who go to British dominions, to which none are required, and get passports there from the American Legation, as many do. The fact is interesting and worthy of reflection.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next.

A. M. Johnson, Esq., will act as Chief Marshal on the occasion, with efficient Aids. The Fair will be opened for visitors at 11 o'clock on Wednesday. Exhibiters are requested to send in their articles, or procure their exhibiting cards on the day previous. Articles for exhibition must be registered in the Secretary's office, which is located upon the Fair Ground. Persons paying one dollar will be admitted to the Fair Grounds and be allowed to exhibit articles free of further charge, and will be considered members of the Society for one year. Individuals will be charged 25 cents for every time they are admitted, or be furnished with a badge and admitted at any time during the Fair for one dollar. Persons entering the Fair Ground in riding vehicles will be charged two dollars for each vehicle during the Fair, or one dollar per day.

Liberal premiums will be awarded by the Executive Committee upon such articles as are not found on the printed list of premiums: Such articles will come under the head of Discretionary Premiums.

The awarding Committees are requested to enter upon the discharge of their duties at the Fair on Thursday morning. Badges can be procured at the store of S. J. Hinsdale or at the Fair Ground.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JNO. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

Oct'r 27.

From the National Intelligencer.

DEMOCRATIC "MOSAICS."

We alluded some days ago to the hopeful philosophy displayed by our neighbors of the Washington *Union* in their comments on the causes and results of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and the Northwest. Finding consolation in the very magnitude of the defeat which has overtaken the Democracy, they observed that such "heavy reverses would discourage any but the Democratic party," which, "unlike all other political organizations in this country, survives disasters and gathers new power and strength from each recurrence of them." Such being the peculiar constitution of the Democracy, it is natural that, strong in faith, they should be most exultant precisely at the moment when, to the eye of sense, there may seem to be the most room for despondency; and, according to the *Union's* theory, if in the future cycles of our political history the day should ever come when the Democratic party find itself defeated in every State, especially if these defeats should recur at the periods of each successive election, the faithful, in passing through such trials and discipline, would be only gathering "new power and strength" for future conquests. It is thus that the element of invincibility is proved to reside in the party which can boast of the most frequent and most overwhelming defeats; for, as other parties thrive on successes, the Democracy thrive on "reverses" and "disasters."

And it seems that Democracy is not the only "institution" which proves its normal and healthful condition by passing periodically through misfortunes of the most humiliating and depressing character. As the prostration of the party is a sign of its vigorous health and puissance, so the occasional prostration of our trade and commerce (especially, we suppose, when brought about by Democratic tinkering with the tariff and the currency) is only a sign of "the flourishing and enterprising industry" of our countrymen, who, it is apparent, would be ruined by a stable and uninterrupted prosperity, (such as they might possibly have under the predominance of a Whig policy and administration.) To this effect, as we interpret it, the official journal of Saturday last remarks as follows:

"They mistake who suppose that a favorite popular error or a pet political heresy will remain dead when once killed, or is ever content with one defeat and destruction."

"We have an instance of this tenacity of life in the resurrection of the old pet Whig scheme of protection—a scheme which commanded great popular strength when our industry was infant, weak, and apparently in need of the fostering care of Government; however incongruous it may now be with the industrial vigor, independence and prosperity of our country. *Temporary relapse and depression is one of the incidents and evidences of a flourishing and enterprising industry;* and it is during the temporary existence of such a depression in our manufacturing interests that the old mountebank protection has lifted up its head again like Falstaff at Shrewsbury, protesting that it is neither dead nor 'embowelled," and boasting a greater prowess and vitality than ever."

Instead, therefore, of tracing the financial "relapse" and commercial "depression" of the present time to an imperfect revenue system or to a badly regulated currency, the *Union* would have us be thankful for such blessings as affording the "evidences of a flourishing and enterprising industry." And it is obvious that they who have heretofore supposed that the official journal might possibly lend its aid to any attempt which may be made at the pending session of Congress to retrieve the trade and commerce of the country from its present stagnation are doomed to be disappointed, notwithstanding the earnestness with which many among the Pennsylvania Democracy pledged the Administration to such a revision of the tariff as would satisfy the people of that State. For why should any attempt be made to better the condition of the country at a time when it is only suffering from the "incidents and evidences of a flourishing and enterprising industry?"

As we write the party in New Jersey are waging an earnest canvass in which they pledge their Congressional candidates to the principle of protection, and any doubt suggested by their opponents on this point is repelled with vehemence and indignation. At a Democratic meeting held in Newark but a few days ago, a leading speaker declared that the Democracy were "the only really protective party in the country," and that any hope of relief, if reposed in the "Opposition," would be alike misplaced and futile. On the other hand, journals like the Richmond South speak currently of "the free-trade policy of the Democratic party;" and express the assurance that "notwithstanding the unfavorable indications in particular quarters, and the evident disposition of a few Democrats *to betray the principles of the party*, the attempt to revive the protective policy will not prevail with the country." Such counter-declarations add to the number which make it daily more and more indispensable that some authorized standard should be erected by which we may ascertain what is Democratic and what is not, and a scale should be furnished by which we may estimate with nicety the relative heinousness of particular aberrations from the rule of orthodoxy, to the end that all may clearly apprehend the essentials and non-essentials of the faith.

JUDGE SHEPHERD.

The Elizabeth City Pioneer has the following complimentary notice of our townsman, who appears to have gained on his Circuit the high respect which he enjoys at home.

The Superior Court of Pasquotank County is now holding its Fall Term in this Town, his Honor, Judge Shepherd, on the bench. This is the first official appearance of Judge Shepherd among us, and greatly has he won upon the esteem and admiration of our people by the dignity and ease which he brings to the discharge of his duties, and the fine social qualities which he exhibits in his intercourse with all with whom he comes in contact. The absence of a severe and affected gravity, unapproachable dignity, and lofty ostentation, but with a proper appreciation of his position and a just sense of his relations to those to whom he has to administer the requirements of the law, are ingredients in his character which commend the Judge to the cordial respect of all.

His charge to the grand jury was able, lucid, and pointed, delivered with force and earnestness and evidenced pretty clearly that the violators of the law might expect full justice at his hands.

There is a manifest determination upon the part of Judge Shepherd to expedite business. This is, by no means, the least about him that we find to admire. A constant attendance upon Court, either as jurors or witnesses, is a tax upon the time of the people, and it is the duty of bench and bar to consume no more time than is actually requisite to a faithful and impartial hearing of the cases before them. His Honor could not better serve the public interests than by pursuing the course which he has thus commenced. So far as we have been enabled to form an opinion, Judge Shepherd fully sustains the high reputation which had preceded him, as an able jurist, an impartial judge, and an accomplished gentleman.—*Elizabeth City Pioneer.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

Washington Gossip.—The necessity of a change in the Editorship of the *Union* as the organ of the Administration, has been strongly presented by the leading politicians, and at the present time efforts are being made so to arrange matters as to insure harmony among the several branches of the Democratic party.

The President has been closeted with the Secretary of State for several days past, examining our foreign relations, preparatory to writing his annual message.

Washington Items.—There is quite an assemblage of leading Democratic politicians here just now. The object is to arrange Administration journalism in Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Postmaster General Brown has matured a plan, which will be recommended to Congress, for establishing an arrangement by which money orders upon the basis of the British may be transmitted from place to place through the Post Office. Some hope that it may be favorably entertained, and it would be if the Administration had any influence.

Mr. Buchanan tells the Kitchen Cabinet that he is inclined to recommend a specific duty on iron, but he must feel the pulse of others. He regrets that the party made a mistake in changing the tariff, and attributes the defection of Pennsylvania to that cause.

Exemplary Business Men.—A few days since a paragraph appeared in the New York Courier and Enquirer, saying that there were seven men in that office whose united term of service with Gen. Webb amounted to over two hundred years. The Harpers can beat this a long way. There are now in their employment eleven men, the united terms of whose service is three hundred and eight years; eleven more, two hundred and twenty-six years; a third eleven two hundred and twenty years, and a fourth eleven one hundred and seventy-four years, making a total—a grand total it might be truly called—of nine hundred and twenty-eight years' service among forty-four men. One of these has been with them thirty-seven years.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

100 BOXES good Cheese, offered by E. F. MOORE & CO.

Oct'r 27. 58-3t

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9. 35tf

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!

(Fresh Norfolk and Spiced,)

AT THE

MAGNOLIA RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he is in receipt of his OYSTERS, and will continue to keep them during the season. He also informs them that they can be supplied with Meals at his Restaurant, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at night, with the very best the market can afford. He deems it superfluous to say that he will spare no pains in making his Restaurant what the imagination of his customers may desire,—one of the most respectable, clean, comfortable Eating Saloons than can possibly be put up anywhere.

Families can be supplied with Oysters by the plate, quart or gallon. REUBEN JONES, Proprietor.

YELLOW BUILDING, Green Street, Nearly Opposite Shemwell House.

Oct. 27. 58-4t

TERRYS

Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows: FIRST, (*and principally,*) because it is not *so* dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c, it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world. SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years. THIRD, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c., &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing. Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms.

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer & Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N. B.—Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1. 51*itf

GARMENTS

MADE TO MEASURE.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS is conducted upon an extensive scale in Wilmington. The

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,

Used at BALDWIN'S, are purchased by the Case and of the agents for European Importations. The

TRIMMINGS

are manufactured expressly for Merchant Tailors, and none but the best are used.

From twenty to thirty FIRST CLASS HANDS are employed upon custom work.

THE CUTTER HAS NO SUPERIOR!

His experience, in Europe and this Country, and his complete success everywhere, places him in the front rank of his Profession.

We guarantee, in Every Instance, where a Garment is made to Measure, perfect satisfaction.

The latest New York and Paris Fashion Plates received semi-monthly.

☞All Orders Promptly Executed.

Direct your orders to

O. S. BALDWIN.
38 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 25, 1858. 57-4wi

BACON AND PORK!

15,000 LBS. Bacon Sides, well smoked; 30 Bbls. Prime Pork, price $16.

For sale by E. F. MOORE & CO.

Oct'r 27. 58-3t

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9, 1858. 35tf

Harper's Magazine for November, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct'r 27.

D. W. BOWMAN. K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,

New York.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Sept. 17, 1858. 47itf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mlpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE COAL FIELDS RAILROAD.—We continue to receive cheering accounts of the state of feeling in different parts of the State in favor of State aid to this State work. The following from the Salem Press indicates that it will have three votes this year from a county where it had none in the last Legislature:

"We are glad to learn that the proper spirit is abroad, at least in the Western portion of the State, in regard to State aid to the Fayetteville and Coalfields Rail Road. We have heard but one opinion upon the subject, which is that, under the circumstances, the road is entitled to aid, as its completion will materially assist in developing the resources of our State.

We believe the members elect from this county are favorably disposed to this enterprise.

DR. HAWKS'S HISTORY.—The 2d volume of this work will be ready for delivery to subscribers, and for sale to others, in a day or two. From the proof sheets we have copied, on the preceding page, what is said, in the chapter on "Agriculture and Industrial Arts," of the responsibility for the introduction of slavery into the Colony of North Carolina and the Southern States. If ever there has been so thorough an exposure of that hypocritical cant with which the abolitionists of Old and New England are prone to favor the world, we have failed to see it. We wish every one of them was obliged to read it.

By the way, we may state in this connection, the opinion of Gov. Swain,—who has devoted more attention than any one in the State to its History,—of the character of the forthcoming volume. Gov. Swain examined the work with care in the manuscript, and expresses the opinion that it "exhibits a range and extent of information, and a careful examination of the evidence in relation to controverted facts, which I had not ventured to anticipate from even his extraordinary opportunities and ability for research; and that if his subsequent volumes shall be characterised by the same unwearied search for truth, and fullness and accuracy of illustration, we will possess a History which will compare favorably with any State History which has fallen under my observation."

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Literary Board has made the Fall Distribution of the net income of the Literary Fund among the various counties. The whole amount distributed is $90,425 04. An equal amount was distributed in the Spring, making $180,850 08 during the year. We select the following:

Alamance,	$1219 92	Moore,	$1026 26
Anson,	1290 72	New Hanover,	1708 32
Bladen,	962 88	Orange,	1794 84
Brunswick,	714 12	Randolph,	1821 12
Chatham,	1926 60	Richmond,	952 32
Columbus,	636 96	Robeson,	1329 60
Cumberland,	1276 06	Rowan,	1479 48
Davidson,	1694 76	Sampson,	1477 32
Davie,	839 76	Stanly,	761 76
Duplin,	1333 32	Stokes,	1018 80
Forsyth,	1275 74	Surry,	975 84
Guilford,	2217 60	Union,	1110 96
Harnett,	850 70	Wayne,	1238 09
Johnston,	1337 92	Yadkin,	1141 32
Montgomery,	739 56		

We have received a Complimentary Ticket to the Mecklenburg Agricultural Fair on the 4th and 5th inst., which it would give us pleasure to attend, if time permitted, for we have very pleasant recollections of a former visit to Charlotte.

Perhaps we should also have acknowledged a similar invitation to the Fair in this place; but it seemed like an invitation from ourselves to ourselves, for we have been members of the Society from its organization, and expect to be in the future. In so good a cause there should be no "dead-heads."

GENERAL MUSTER AND RAIN.—After weeks of drought, and after every body had swallowed an unknown quantity of very fine dust, there came on, on Thursday last, a gentle and most acceptable rain, which continued at intervals till Saturday morning. In the mean time, one of those notable exhibitions, a Regimental muster, was to have come off. The officers stood it, we believe, on Thursday, *their* day; but when they came to muster their men on Friday, the rain so poured down that the muster was postponed for a fortnight. Whether this was out of regard for the health and comfort of the men, or to preserve the gloss of the officers' regimentals, we cannot say, but it was wisely done, for either reason. We would have preferred, indeed, an indefinite postponement. The only part of the intended show that we were permitted to see on Hay street, was the Town Militia Company, Capt. Weisiger, which braved the elements after the music of a wet drum, sounding very much like beating an inch board. Our own opinion was that the Company was anxious to prove what true soldiers they were, not afraid of rain, or any other enemy; but it has been suggested that the Captain thought some of his men might be the better of a washing.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RALROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders was held in Raleigh on Thursday last. Judge Ruffin represented the State. Hon. Weldon N. Edwards presided over the meeting.

Messrs. George W. Mordecai, Charles L. Hinton, E. A. Crudup and S. S. Royster were elected Directors. W. J. Hawkins, a Director and late President of the Road, was not re-elected, though the Governor may appoint him one of the three Directors on the part of the State.

AN IMPORTANT DAY'S WORK.—No less than sixty-five Representatives to Congress—more than one-fourth of the entire body—are to be elected to-morrow, namely, 33 in New York, 11 in Massachusetts, 5 in New Jersey, 4 in Michigan, 9 in Illinois, and 3 in Wisconsin. The political complexion of the next House depends particularly upon the results in New York, New Jersey, and Illinois, as the Representatives of the other States are now unanimously Republican, and no changes are anticipated.

THE QUALIFICATION OF A JUROR.—It was formerly the custom in this State, in criminal trials, to test a man's capacity to sit on the jury, by propounding to him, under oath, the question, "Have you formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner?" If he answered that he had, he was set aside. Within a few years past the form of the question has undergone a material change. It is now, "Have you formed and expressed an opinion that the prisoner is guilty?" If *yea*, then he is set aside; but if *nay*, no further question is asked, and he is a competent juror, unless challenged for cause or peremptorily. The propriety of the change has always been questioned in our mind. It is a leaning towards what is called mercy, indeed, to exclude a juror who has formed and expressed an opinion unfavorable to the prisoner; but it is equally a leaning against justice, to admit a man who has formed and expressed an opinion that he is innocent. The tendency of the times, we know, is to mitigate punishment; but the tendency is also to increase crime; and it may well be feared that this is a consequence of that. The certainty that punishment will follow crime, is the greatest security against the commission of crime. A criminal should be allowed no *advantage* over the law: sufficient that he be put on a perfect equality with it. It is his shield if innocent. It should be his scourge if guilty.

We notice that in Maryland the old form of question is put to the juror, and he is set aside or taken there precisely as was formerly customary in this State. The Baltimore Patriot objects very decidedly to even this question. It contends, with great force, that in this period of universal reading of newspapers, and too frequent publication of details of crime, true and false, the persons best qualified for jurors are those who are most apt to disqualify themselves by reading such details, forming some opinion upon them, and then expressing that opinion, which last is sometimes done, as is well known, for the very purpose of disqualification, to avoid the unpleasant duty of serving on a jury. The Patriot contends that the only opinion entitled to confidence, is one formed upon the evidence given in Court, under oath, and therefore that no disqualification should be allowed. That is true; but the minds of men are so constituted that it would be hazardous to the cause of justice to allow any one who has both formed and expressed an opinion, to try a case of life and death. It is not every man that is willing to give up an opinion which he has merely formed in his own mind; and very few men can be induced to do so who have gone farther and expressed that opinion. It is well, we think, to exclude all such, whether the opinion be for or against the prisoner.

Mentioning this matter to a gentleman of the bar, after we had written thus far, he remarked, that in practice the ancient *formula* is *in effect* adhered to. For instance, the State, through its Solicitor, has the right to ask every Juror, "Have you formed and expressed the opinion that the Prisoner at the Bar is innocent." The Solicitor being willing to risk the Juror, has a right to decline asking this question. The Juror is then turned over to the Prisoner—the State having no objection to him.

The Prisoner then asks the question, "Have you formed and expressed the opinion that the Prisoner at the Bar is guilty." The Juror answers that he has—or he has not; but no matter what his answer is, the State cannot object—because *its time to challenge has passed.* No good reason can be assigned why the Prisoner should put the question in such a way as to deprive him of a Juror whose opinion is favorable to him.

The Supreme Court, in some recent case which we cannot at this moment lay our hands on, directed the change of the form of the question.

Another thing, now a good deal urged, which may have a tendency to secure the certainty of punishment for crime, is to allow a majority, or two-thirds, or three-fourths, of a jury, to bring in a verdict. The difficulty of securing a concurrence of twelve men, and the ease with which one corrupt man may manage to get on a jury, and defeat the ends of justice, seem to call for this change, or something like it.

In Scotland, cases, both civil and criminal, are decided by a majority; and Lord Campbell (a Scotchman by birth,) has proposed a like rule in England.

LAW EXPENSES.—A man named Hartley left by will, ten years ago, upwards of $500,000 for educational purposes in Southampton, England. His relatives contested the will in chancery. A compromise has just been effected by which they get $112,500, and the town the balance, except the law expenses, which amount to the enormous sum of $175,000.

NEW HANOVER SUPERIOR COURT.—Samuel Simmons, of Brunswick county, was convicted on Friday of the murder of his nephew, Nathan Simmons. For the State, Solicitor Strange. For the prisoner, T. C. Miller, S. Langdon and E. G. Haywood. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

On Saturday, the Court was engaged in the trial of Lucy, a slave of Mrs. Watters, for the murder of Mrs. Taylor.

RAILROAD SUIT.—A. M. Qualls has recovered $2000 from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for injuries sustained by him some four years ago by an accident at the Wilmington Depot. The suit was tried at Halifax last week. For the plaintiff, Messrs. Miller, Ransom and Conigland. For the Company, Messrs. Moore and Barnes.

THE HARMONIOUS PARTY.—It appeared to be a master-stroke of policy of the last Democratic National Convention, to locate the next Convention, in 1860, in Charleston, South Carolina. The party in that State has had so little confidence in the good sense or good faith of the party elsewhere, that it refused to send Delegates to the late *National* gatherings. But if the Convention is to be held in Charleston, *of course* South Carolina will be represented. Not so, however, if the advice of one of her influential Congressmen is taken: See the following:

Hon. John McQueen, of South Carolina, recently addressed a portion of his constituents at Cheraw, in that State, on political topics, when the Gazette reports him to have expressed his opposition to any participation by the State of South Carolina in the Charleston convention. "He insisted that if we went into the convention we would be bound in good faith to abide by its platform and nominations. That by standing aloof we would occupy a far better position. If the platform and nominations were satisfactory, we could give them our support; but, if otherwise, we would be free to oppose them."

DOUGLAS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—Among the reports current in Washington, is one that every member of the Cabinet sympathises with Judge Douglas, and against the President. We do not credit this. But it is certain that many prominent leaders of the party, North and South, are with Douglas and against Buchanan, in the war so fiercely waged between the incumbent of the White House and the aspirant to the succession. The letters of Vice President Breckinridge and Gov. Wise both take ground for Douglas. Senator Hammond of S. C. is also for Douglas.

The last Washington Union has an article professing neutrality in the contest between Douglas and Lincoln in Illinois. What, the official organ *neutral* in a contest between a democrat and "a fierce black republican," as the Union calls Lincoln! That is a notable disclosure, indeed.

Politics and the spoils enter into and control every thing in New York. We see that even the Board of Education of that great city has so far succumbed to the foreign and Roman Catholic votes and influence, as to have a majority in favor of excluding the Bible from the public schools, a power which they have already exercised to a considerable extent, and it is feared they will carry it still further. And this in a city where nine-tenths or nineteen-twentieths of the population are Protestants.

But further: Last week a member of the Board was sent to the Penitentiary for four months; and it was discovered that its funds had been appropriated to private purposes by the majority of the Board.

Mr. Clingman did not dwell with too much pride upon the honesty of North Carolina. It is not the habit here to put jail birds into offices of honor and responsibility.

MEXICO.—The National Intelligencer devotes a column to answering the question, "what shall we do with Mexico?" A single word is as well as many columns: *Nothing.*

The overland mail to California has made four or five trips, with great regularity, very much to the surprise of the public. The distance from San Francisco to St. Louis is 2,795 miles, and it is travelled by the spring wagons in about 24 days. It is the quickest mode of communication with that distant State, and will probably be the safest, until the Indians, or some white men as bad, shall be tempted by its unprotected condition to rob it. We look for such an incident soon, and for its frequent recurrence.

WHY THERE ARE OLD MAIDS.—A writer in one of our exchanges, deplores the increase of celibacy in the middle and wealthier class of society, and very properly attributes it, as we think, to the unwillingness of young people to begin life as their parents begun it, and their determination to set out as their parents end. He says,—

"A young lady of this class has not a fair chance of getting comfortably married, but the fault and the remedy can be both indicated in a moment. Mothers must not expect for their daughters at the age of twenty-one such an establishment as they enjoy themselves after thirty years of matrimony. Neither professions nor fortunes can be obtained fullgrown. The mistake lies in the endeavor to reproduce the parent establishment on its full scale in the case of each child in its first settlement, just as if a landholder with £3,000 a year were to expect that every one of his daughters should enter by marriage upon exactly such a property. Fathers should remember that their elevation came by degrees, sons that they have naturally the same probation to go through, and mothers that what they have now they had not when they began. To the daughters we say nothing, for the fault is rarely theirs; but the whole evil would vanish at once if it were but openly acknowledged that people might move on the same social level with broad distinctions of living and means."

The Fayetteville Observer need not be afraid. No one will ever seriously accuse it of anything like Democracy. The "Holly Shelter Democrats," at whom the Observer sneers, are men of too much good sense to trouble themselves with the Observer, or its "good name," or its bad word either.
Wilmington Journal.

All right. Enough said.—*Observer.*

Extract from a Letter to Editors of the Observer.

ANSONVILLE, N. C., Oct. 28, 1858.

The Cotton crop of this County is coming in better than we expected some four weeks since; in fact, I think it will be quite a fair average crop. The quality is also very good. The Corn crop will be amply sufficient for our own consumption.

A Beautiful Building Material.—We had an opportunity, while in Raleigh a few days ago, of inspecting some very beautiful brown Sand Stone. A specimen from Orange county was of a light brown, approaching a cream color; this specimen was wrought, in one instance, into the capital of a column; well wrought too; showing a capability of being carved in the most elaborate and beautiful manner. Another specimen from Wake county, was very fine indeed, finer than that from Orange, of a rich brown tint, and susceptible of a very high degree of finish.

These are believed to be the most beautiful building material, of their kind, found in the United States, and is destined, we hope, to prove a source of wealth to both the proprietors and the State.—*Weldon Patriot.*

HARTFORD, Oct. 29.

From Oregon.—A letter from Lieut. Tyler of the Oregon army, to his father, dated 15th September, states that the Spokan and Peluse Indians had been defeated after two days fighting, and a Spokan chief and 900 horses captured, together with all the plunder taken from Col. Steptoe. Colonel Steptoe's pistol was found on the body of a dead Indian. The army lost not a man. The Indians were begging for peace, and complying with all demands.

The war was considered ended. The letter was expressed to Fort Taylor, by Indian runners, and probably, is the only news from the seat of war by the steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.

The Horace Bell Affair.—The New Albany expedition returned yesterday, having been pacified by the Brandenbergers stating that Horace Bell should be released on bail.

The Forthcoming Message.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier* says—"The tariff is the breaker ahead. Mr. Buchanan is writing a Message upon it, and Robert J. Walker is composing a book upon it. Pennsylvania has spoken and demands work and pay. Mr. Buchanan has heard these sounds before, but never quite so distinctly. Mr. Cobb is struck all of a heap, and does not pretend to have an opinion upon the subject." From this statement we should judge that the Cabinet was in a quandary, and when we consider that the receipts into the treasury continue to decline—that the disbursements are double the income—that the balance in hand is but little more than nine millions—that it is already perfectly certain that the half of the twenty million loan which has not yet been issued, will be required before Congress meets—above all, when we consider that the whole country is roused by the profligate extravagance of the Administration, and is fast organizing the most formidable Opposition ever known on this Continent—we feel no astonishment when we learn that their state of feeling is anything but enviable.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Warning to Ladies.—On Thursday of last week, in Covington, as Mrs. Carr was in the act of sitting down before the fire, her hooped skirt extended into the flames, igniting her clothes, and burning her in such a horrible manner, as to render her a cripple for life.

Served him Right.—On Wednesday night, as we see by a New York exchange, a gentleman, who attempted to go home with a brick in his hat, got into his next door neighbor's house about midnight, and entered what he supposed was his own chamber, where he sufficiently denuded himself for a snooze; but, before retiring, he was discovered by the other occupants, who set to work, with broomsticks, pokers, and whatever other missiles were at hand, and belabored the poor intruder so unmercifully that he cried "murder—murder," and leaped out of the second story window to the pavement below, where some half a hundred citizens had been attracted by his cries. He was considerably bruised and injured, so much that he was conveyed to a druggist's where he was "mollified with ointment," the brick extracted, and then conveyed home in his right mind. These "bricks in the hat" at midnight are a very bad thing to carry about.

Innocent people have often been surprised at public meetings to see with what enthusiasm and unanimity persons scattered in all quarters of an audience shout for particular speakers. They regard such manifestations as unmistakable evidence of the popularity of the person called for. At a Republican meeting in Indiana, the other day, a speaker named Long responded to a loud call and took the stand; but a big, strapping fellow persisted in crying out, in stentorian voice, "Long! Long!" This caused a little confusion, but after some difficulty in making himself heard, the President succeeded in stating that Mr. Long, the gentleman honored by the call, was now addressing them. "Oh, he be d—d!" replied the fellow; "he's the little skeezicks that told me to call for Long!" This brought down the house.

Some writer has compared friendship to our shadows, and a better comparison was never made: for while we walk in the sunshine of prosperity, it sticks to us, but the moment we enter the shades of adversity, it deserts us.

Those people who turn up their noses at the world, might do well to reflect that it is as good a world as they were ever in, and a much better one than they are ever likely to get into again.

Sorrowful.—A woman, formerly of Newark, N. J., but who for the past year had been living in Chicago, a few days since started with a sick child in her arms to return to Newark. When near Cleveland, Ohio, the child died in her arms. The mother, disconsolate, and far from friends, with scarcely money enough to reach home, rather than leave her babe among strangers, continued on her journey, and reached Newark, *having carried the dead infant in her arms* the entire distance.

Farmers and their Wives.—Said a young person to a lady, who sat holding her child, 'Now what good will all your education do you? You have spent so much time in study, graduating with high honors, learned music and painting, and now only marry a farmer. Why do not you teach school or do something to benefit the world with your talents; or, if you choose to marry, why not take a teacher, a clergyman, or some professional man? But, as it is, you did not need so much learning, for a rural life.'

The lady replied, 'You do not look very far into the future. Do you see this boy on my lap? I need all the study, all the discipline, both of mind and body, that I could possibly get, in order that I may train him aright. You see, I have the first impressions to make on a fair blank of his pure heart, and unless my mind was first cultivated, my own heart first purified, how could I well perform the task now placed before me? And, besides, do you not suppose that farmers have hearts like other men, tastes just as pure, because they guide the plow and till the soil for their support? Do you not suppose their minds are just as susceptible of cultivation and expansion as other men? Have they no love of the beautiful, in their nature, of art? Cannot good painting be just as much admired on their walls as others, or does the evening hour never pass as pleasantly with them, when they gather around the piano after a day's labor is finished? Ah, my young friend, you have made a sad mistake in your reckoning.'

Of all the occupations, give me that of the farmer. It is the most beautiful; his life is freer from care, his sleep is sweeter, his treasures safer. A farmer need not be a slave to any, for he has none to please but himself. Not so with almost any tradesman, mechanic or professional man. They have more or less to do with the world at large, and have all manner of persons to deal with, so that they have need of the patience of Job to live. They are well aware that they must not freely speak their minds at all times, that if they do they will lose custom; for they depend upon the people for a living, therefore, they are the servants of all. Then what can be desired more, what is more peaceful, prosperous, honest, healthful and happy than a farmer's wife?
More's Rural New Yorker.

MARRIED,

In Davie county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev'd Geo. B. Wetmore, Mr. DANIEL J. McGEHEE to Miss HENRIETTA O., daughter of Major Samuel A. Hobson.

In Warsaw, N. C., on Sunday evening, Oct. 24th, by N. Frederick, Esq., Mr. JOHN E. SWINSON to Miss HARRIET E. MATTHIS, daughter of Jas. T. Matthis, all of Duplin County.

Near Fayetteville, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, Mr. JOHN SUNDY to Miss SALLIE M. SHAW, daughter of the late John Shaw, of Harnett co., N. C.

DIED,

In Aiken, S. C., on Friday last, Rev. WM. E. BOCN, of the S. C. Conference; son of S. Boon, Esq., of this place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 1.

BACON—	12 a 12½	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	13 a 14
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	30 a 31
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11 a 11½	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	18 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	0 75 a 0 80
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	6 50 a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 00
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	6 25 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	6 00 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	90 a 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	95 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 45 a 0 50	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 75 a 0	WOOL—	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 55 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 55 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 25 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	43 a 43½
PERUVIAN GUANO—			
5 tons and upwards,	$65 per ton,		
A less quantity,	70 " "	} of 2000 lbs.	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—In our market we report no material change.
Flour—Slightly dull at quotations.
Corn—Country wanted.
Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct. 30, 1858.

Virgin and Yellow Turpentine 3 05, hard 1 75. Spirits 46½. No. 2 Rosin 1 30; No. 1, 1 75, 2 25, 2 30, $3, 3 60 and $4. Family Flour 6 95, Super 6 70. Northern Hay 52½.

At New York, Southern Flour steady at $5 to 6 25, fine and super; $6 to $8 for best. Corn 66 to 70. Cotton heavy; middling uplands 12½ to 12¾. Spirits Turpentine in fair demand at 51½ to 53. Common Rosin 1 60 to 1 65; No. 2, 1 75; Fine $4 to $6.

Sales of Cotton at Cheraw last week, 1028 bales, at 9½ to 11½ cents.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line.—Oct'r 30th, St'r Southerner, with goods for James Martine, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, C T Haigh & Sons, B Rose, H Love, E J Hale & Son, T S Lutterloh, H & E J Lilly, Jas Kyle, G McNeill, A G Thornton, J W Lett, Starr & Williams, W Martin, W McIntyre, C E Leete, R E Heide, Beaver Creek Co. Oct 31—Str Fanny, with goods for sundry persons.

Nov'r 1—Stmr Flora McDonald, with goods for Wm Bingham, N G Stark, M Reed & Co, J M Vann, Jas N Smith, W H Carver, B M Marsh, John Ballard, H McDonald, Jas Cain, G & Barnum, S J Hinsdale, D Anderson, Jas Martine, D Murphy, Mrs M Banks, J Outarburg, J A Worth, Geo Benton, G Stranman, Rev G McNeill, A Alden, R Mitchell, R Jones, H L Myrover & Co, A A McKethan, G Makepeace, G & L Brandt, C T Haigh & Sons, E J Hale & Son, W Overby, Stedman & Horne, E W Willkings, Rockfish Co, S T Hawley & Son, J W Sandford, J & D G Worth, J C Thomson.

FRESH TEAS,
JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

KEROSENE OIL,
FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Cod Liver Oil Jelly,
FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Nov'r 1. 59tf

TO PURCHASERS.
GROCERIES of all kinds; Heavy HARDWARE; HOLLOW-WARE; NEGRO SHOES AND BLANKETS; SADDLERY, (some very fine Mexican;) SOLE LEATHER; Fine and Common TOBACCO;
And in fact, a very complete Stock of Goods in my line for sale low for cash. Give me a call.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Oct. 30. 59tf

STAGE DRIVERS WANTED.
TWO or three skilful and sober Drivers will meet with employment and good wages on application to the subscriber. *None but sober men need apply.*
M. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28. 58-4w

THE HOUSE-KEEPER'S BLESSING,
Herrick's Patent Carpet-Sweeper,
EXHIBITED, and orders received for the same, at G. & L. BRANDT'S, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct'r 26. 58-

PROSPECTUS.
CANTWELL'S LAW PRACTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully invites subscribers to the publication of his treatise upon the *Practice of Law in the Courts of North-Carolina*, to hand in their names by the 1st January; and he solicits for the work the patronage of the Bar and the Public generally. The first volume, now nearly ready for the press, is devoted exclusively to the consideration of *Legislative* and *Executive* Powers. Under the first named title, the following titles and chapters of the Revised Code, with the accompanying decisions, will be found embraced, viz:
County Boundaries; County Revenue and Charges; Court Houses, Prisons, etc.; County Trustee; Fairs; General Assembly; Inspections; Poor; Registers; Rivers and Creeks; Roads, Ferries, etc.; Idiots and Lunatics; Ordinaries and Retailers; Mills and Millers; Prisoners; Weights and Measures.
Under the second named title, *Executive Powers*, will be found the following chapters and titles of the Revised Code, viz:
Attorneys at Law; Courts, County and Superior; Court Supreme; Guardian and Ward; Administrators; Auctioneers; Clerks; Constables; Coroners; County Boundaries; County Trustee; Deeds; Entries and Grants; Fairs; Literary Fund, etc.; Patrol; Pilots; Processioners; Registers; Revenue; Rivers and Creeks; Roads, Sheriffs; Rangers; Standard Keepers, Wrecks.
The design of the work is, under these various titles, to present the student and practitioner with an intelligent and connected view of the Statute Law of of North-Carolina, applicable to each, together with *all the decisions of the Supreme Court thereon* up to the last term, and to accompany each chapter with the appropriate Forms for proceeding.
It is also proposed to add, in the Appendix, a number of Forms and Precedents usually required in Conveyancing and Office Practice: the whole being intended as a general guide to the practice of Law in N. C., and manual for the use of the student and lawyer.
The book will resemble in appearance and execution "Cantwell's Justice;" and will be delivered, postage prepaid, to subscribers, at $5 per copy, cash: payable on delivery.
EDWARD CANTWELL,
Raleigh, N. C.
October 19, 1858. 59-

At a Regular Meeting of the Mayor

and Commissioners of Fayetteville, held at their office this day, 7½ o'clock, P. M., 30th Oct., 1858, present,—

Arch'd McLean, Esq., Mayor.
Wm. Warden, Jas. McGilvary,
Jas. Sundy, M. McKinnon.

The following Ordinance was passed:—

An ORDINANCE *to create a Board to be styled the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.*

1. Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Mayor and three citizens to be appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Commissioners, shall constitute a Board to be styled the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and any vacancy happening from time to time in said Board, by reason of the death, inability to act or resignation of any member, shall be filled by the Mayor in like manner.

2. The Collector of Taxes shall account to said Board for all the Taxes specially assessed and levied towards discharging the interest and principal of the loan for Rail Road purposes, and the said Taxes shall be by the said Board applied first towards the payment of the accruing interest, and any surplus remaining on hand during the fiscal year, or not required within the year for the payment of interest, shall by the said Board be invested or so disposed of and appropriated as to discharge the loan *pro tanto*, or provide for its ultimate payment.

3. The Board shall annually on the first Monday of December report to the Mayor and Commissioners their proceedings, together with an account of their receipts and disbursements.

The Mayor appointed the following gentlemen, which was concurred in by the Board present, vi: E. J. Hale, Esq., Jno. D. Starr, Esq., and D. A. Ray, Esq.

ORDERED, That the Town Treasurer make out an account current, showing his receipts and disbursements on account of Taxes for meeting the interest and principal on Bonds issued to pay subscription to the Western Rail Road Co., adding thereto the interest which has accrued; and upon such account being audited and approved by this Board, that he pay over the balance due thereon to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and in case of there not being a sufficiency of funds in his hands as Town Treasurer to pay the same in cash, that he execute in the name of the Mayor and Commissioners a negotiable note for the same and deliver it over to the said Board.

When the Board adjourned.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

General Order No. 6.

Head-Quarters 33d Regiment,
NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 29, 1858.

THE Commandants of Companies of 33d Regiment are hereby ordered to have their respective Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville on Saturday the 13th day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M, for Regimental Parade and Review.

By Order of Colonel C. E Leete.

R. M. ORRELL,
Acting Adj't 33d Reg't.

CRANBERRIES! CRANBERRIES!
A SMALL lot, very fine, just received and for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Nov'r 1. 59-4t
Presbyterian copy.

ALWAYS ON HAND
And for sale *cheap for Cash*, a good assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ROPE and Bagging, Table Cutlery, Farming Utensils, &c.
By W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 1, 1858. 59-4t
Presbyterian 4 times, and stop all other adver.

REMOVED.
THE subscriber has removed to the Store on Hay Street, formerly occupied by P. A. Wiley, and one door West of Messrs. Worth & Utley's, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers and make new ones.
D. ANDERSON.
Nov. 1, 1858. 59-2t

SCHOOL BOOKS.
SMITH'S Illustrated Astronomy; Smith's Geography and Atlas—Revised and Enlarged; Smith's Quarto Geography; Monteith's Geographies; Wayland's Political Economy, abridged for schools; Webster's Quarto Dictionary, &c., &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED.
A FEW Firkins CHOICE BUTTER;
40 Boxes N. Y. State and E. Dairy CHEESE;
Superior FAMILY BEEF; DRIED BEEF;
LARD; WHITE BEANS, &c.
For sale by D. ANDERSON,
South Side Hay St.
Nov. 1. 59-1w

DRS. BENBOW & SCOTT

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of DENTISTRY, tender their professional services to this community. One or both of them may be found in their Rooms near the Market during their regular office hours for the whole year.
Since the above association has been formed, it will become necessary for the old business of Dr. B to be closed. All who owe him will please call and settle. Those having temporary sets (unpaid for) are requested to settle with cash or note.
Oct. 29. 59-

The Voice of Christian Life in Song;
Stand Up for Jesus, a Christian Ballad; Sermon on the Mount, by D. H. Hill; Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, Presbyterian volumes; Trench on the New Testament.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to M. W. McNair are requested to make immediate payment; also, those indebted to the subscribers are requested to make early payments
Being desirous to get off our stock of Seasonable Goods, we shall, from now until the 1st of January, sell all DRY GOODS AT COST to those paying cash.
M. W. McNAIR & CO.
Nov. 1, 1858. 59*3t
Presbyterian copy.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, at the next Session, for an act to annex that portion of Richmond County lying West of Little River (all above Little River,) to the county of Anson.
Oct. 23, 1858. 59*3t

Winter Oats on Consignment.
100 BUS. UNMIXED WINTER OATS, just received and for sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct'r 28. 58-

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!
150 BBLS. White Whiskey—pure article, equal to any made in this State,—just received by
E. F. MOORE & CO.
Oct'r 27. 58-3t

THE ASSORTMENT COMPLETE!
WE are now ready to fill orders for fashionable Coats, Pants or Vests. The Stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
is remarkably large and well selected, being in every respect equal to assortments found in larger cities.
We guarantee perfect satisfaction, *or goods may be returned!* Our
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Is Far Superior to Any Other Sold in the State!
And the Stock on hand, amounting to upwards of $18,000, we presume will exceed any other in value.
The FURNISHING GOODS
for Gentlemen, offered at this house, *are never found in Dry Goods stores or mixed stocks.* We sell for
Gent's Wear Exclusively,
and can offer inducements unknown to those whose sales are not confined to *a particular branch of trade.*
☞ Send your orders to
BALDWIN'S
CITY CLOTHING STORE,
38 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sept. 22. 48-2m

RICHMOND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE 2d Annual Meeting of this Society, will be **HELD AT LAUREL HILL,**

On the last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of November next.

All articles for exhibition, with a view to Premiums, must be entered on Tuesday, or at farthest by 12 o'clock Wednesday, and to be left until the Exhibition is over. This rule must be strictly carried out.

We invite all the citizens, not only of our own County, but all adjoining Counties, to bring their fine Stock and all useful Implements of every kind and nature, and compete for our Premiums, which will be impartially awarded.

The fair portion of the country are particularly invited to bring all their beautiful works along with them, especially all manufactured within the present year, as none other can compete for Premiums.

D. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Oct'r 18. 57*3t

ROBESON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE Fourth Annual Fair of the Robeson County Agricultural Society will be held

At RED SPRINGS, on the 17th, 18th and 19th of November next.

Each succeeding Fair has been an improvement upon preceding ones; and the Society is determined to make this the most BRILLIANT that has ever been held in the County.

We therefore call upon Farmers, Mechanics, Artists, &c., to come forward, with abundant specimens from their various departments, and compete for the LIBERAL Premiums offered. Floral Hall we leave to the Ladies. This we do with the pleasing assurance that it will be ELEGANTLY furnished. The Ladies NEVER fail to do their part.

Sister Counties are respectfully invited to compete with us for Premiums.

WM. J. STUART, Sec'y.

Oct'r 18. 57*2w

ROCKINGHAM MALE ACADEMY.

DANIEL McINTYRE, PRINCIPAL.
———— ————, ASSISTANT.

THE exercises of this Institute will open on Monday the 18th of October next. The course of study will be thorough and systematic,—such as to prepare boys for College or the higher walks of life. No pains will be spared to advance students in their text-books, and give them a good moral training. The School will continue forty weeks, with one week vacation at Christmas. Pupils will be admitted at any time and charged from the time of entering; but it is very desirable that they be present at the opening.

Board from $8 00 to $10 00 per month.

Tuition, per session of twenty weeks, viz.:—

Primary English,	$10 00
Intermediate,	12 50
Latin, Greek and higher Mathematics,	17 50

Sept. 24. 55*3t

ROCKINGHAM FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. D. McINTYRE, PRINCIPAL.
———— ————, ASSISTANT.

THE exercises of this School will be opened on Monday, the 18th October next, and continue forty weeks, with one week vacation at Christmas.

Instruction will be given in all the branches taught in the best female institutions.

Tuition, per session of twenty weeks, viz:—

Primary English,	$12 50
Higher English branches and Mathematics,	15 00
EXTRA.	
Music on Piano with use of instrument,	20 00
Latin, Greek, French, Drawing, Painting and Needle-Work, each,	5 00

Sept. 24, 1858. 55*3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale One Thousand Acres of LAND lying in the County of Robeson, 10 miles West of Lumberton, near the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road; well Timbered either for Turpentine or Ton Timber. If not previously disposed of, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday of November Court. For further information apply to the subscriber.

T. R. McNEILL.

Oct. 16, 1858. 54*6w

THE COPARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between COUNCIL & McKEITHAN is this day Dissolved by mutual consent The business of the late firm will be settled by Daniel McKeithan.

JOHN T. COUNCIL,
DANIEL McKEITHAN.

Oct'r 25, 1858. 57*3t

We will sell the balance of our STOCK OF GOODS at AUCTION, commencing on the 8th November and continue from day to day until finished.

JOHN T. COUNCIL,
DANIEL McKEITHAN.

Oct'r 25. 57*2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Sally Gilchrist, Duncan J. Gilchrist and wife Mary M. and William John, Duncan James and Neill Archibald McLaughlin who are Minors, by Daniel W. McLean, Guardian, against John Archibald McLaughlin, Charles Haigwood and wife Mary and A. Godwin and wife Sally.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Defendants, John Archibald McLaughlin, Charles Haigwood and wife Mary and A. Godwin and wife Sally, are non-residents of this State, in pursuance of the order made herein, the said Defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday of March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, to Fall Term, 1858.

Duncan McKay, Jane McPhaul, William A. Sellers' McKay Sellers, Harriet Sellers, Mary Ann McLean and Hector McMillan and wife Margaret, against Alexander McKay, and the Heirs-at-law of John and Mary McPhaul, and the Heirs-at-law of William and Margaret Watson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Alexander McKay and the Heirs-at-law of said John and Mary McPhaul, and of said William and Margaret Watson, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, in pursuance of the order made herein, the said defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1858.

John Powers, Ralph R. Powers, Thomas Jones and wife Ann, Reuben King and wife Sarah, John Humphrey and wife Sophia, and Matthew Powers, vs. Neill Blue and wife Elizabeth, Richard Powers, Luke A. Powers, William Wood, and the children of Anny Wood.

Petition for Partition, filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the Defendants, Neill Blue and wife Elizabeth, Richard Powers, Luke A. Powers, William Wood, and the children of Anny Wood, reside beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court. at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1858, and in the 83d year of American Independence.

[53*6t J. M. HARTAMN, Clerk.

T. WADDILL

Has taken charge of the

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

With efficient aid in the different departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the Patrons of the House.

☞ Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House Daily, and the Salem Stage Tri-weekly.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1858. 51-3m

N. C Standard, Greensboro' Patriot, Wil. Journal, weekly, and Town papers, will copy 3 months and send bills. T. W.

USEFUL ARTICLES.

FLUID, Oil and Lard Lamps;
Brittania and Brass Candlesticks;
Superior Steel Snuffers;
Brittania Castors, Tea Pots and Coffee Pots;
Brittania SPOONS and LADLES;
Brittania Communion Sets, Goblets and Cups;
Tinned Iron Spoons and Ladles;
Planished Tin Coffee Urns and Pots, Tea Pots;
Oyster and Beef Steak Dishes, and Dish Covers;
WAITERS, of all sizes and shapes.

FINE SCISSORS; large for cutting, small for embroidery; Razors and Pocket Knives;

Baskets! Baskets!

for all purposes;

COFFEE MILLS;

Iron and Stone Mortars;
Stone Crocks; Tin Ware;
Cedar Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls;

Counter Scales, to weigh ¼ to 240 lbs;
Family Scales, to weigh every ounce to 4 lb;
Cocoa Lippers; Hair and Wire Seives;
Table Mats; Feather Dusters;
Dust Pans; Curtain Pins;
Hand and Tea Bells;
Music Portfolios; Ladies' Work Boxes; Rosewood Toilet Boxes;
Ladies' Leather Bags, (large;)
White Satin Beads and White Cut Beads, for fancy work;
Porte Monaies, entirely of leather, a superior article;
Electric Polishing Powder; Boy's Saws; Corkscrews

A great variety of other useful articles, too tedious to mention. Come and see for yourself at the "Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 30 50-2m

KNIVES AND FORKS.

WHITE HAND, with 2 prong STEEL FORKS, at $1 and 1 25 per Set;
Do., with 3 prong do., at $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per set;

And a variety of others at 75 cts. to 2 50 per set: some of which are of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Ivory handle Knives, with STEEL or PLATED Forks, or ALONE, at $3 to 6 50 per set or dozen.

For sale at the "Crockery Store"

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 28. 50-2m

SILVER PLATED

CASTORS (18 patterns,) Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Cups, Tea Sets, Goblets, Spoon Holders, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Molasses Cups, Napkin Rings, Tea Bells, Pie Knives, Sugar Tongs and Scoops,

FRENCH AND
FORKS, SPOONS,

of all sizes. For sale LOW at the "Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 28. 50-2m

TO LEASE.

THE Cool Spring FAMILY RESIDENCE, with the premises and garden attached, lately occupied by Mr. T. Waddill. Apply at the Hotel.

Oct'r 2. 51-tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order.

BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

FALL AND WINTER. New Goods! New Goods!

J. C. POE

Is receiving the Largest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Ever before offered by him, which embrace all the LATEST STYLES OF

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

Among them will be found,—

RICH SILK AND DELAINE PATTERNS, of the latest style.

A large lot FRENCH MERINOS, together with every shade of SOLID DELAINES, all wool.

A large assortment of French, English and American PRINTS, DEBAGES, and other goods for Travelling Dresses. A large lot of HANDSOME EMBROIDERIES.

A great variety of Ladies' SHAWLS and CLOAKS, BONNETS, French ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c.

A handsome stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES; KERSEYS, NEGRO BLANKETS, and all others goods belonging to a Dry-Goods Store.

All the citizens, and every body that visits the old Town, will confer a favor by calling on the subscriber and looking through his stock, whether they purchase or not. J. C. POE.

Sept. 20, 1858. 47-2m

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received and is this day receiving a large and desirable

STOCK OF GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Basques, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, of all kinds.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

A very desirable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Together with many articles not deemed necessary to enumerate.

All of which will be offered low for CASH, or on time to such as pay when called on.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1858. 47tf

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company.

IT is orderded by the Board of Directors of this Company that a seventh instalment of TEN per cent. of the Capital Stock subscribed be called in, and that the same shall be due and payable on the 15th day of November nex. H. W. GUION, Prest.

Oct'r 7, 1858. 54-1m

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has taken the Store recently occupied by J. Davis, one door below J. W. Lett's and opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he will be pleased to see all his friends and customers. He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Which he will sell low for cash or on time to punctual customers. JAMES W. SELLERS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY,
&c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 26, 1858. 31-

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has Removed to the Store one door East of H. & E. J. Lilly's, where he hopes to meet all his old friends and to make many new friends and customers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

August 25, 1858. 40tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS and SADDLERY.

C. E. LEETE.

Sept 30. 50-1m

SUPERIOR BUTTER.

A NEW supply of that Superior BUTTER, so very popular with all who have been buying from me.

—ALSO—

A large supply of

Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of:

25 Bags Prime Rio Coffee;
10 Bbls. Coffee and Brown Sugars;
25 Bbls. *Extra No.* 3 Mackerel;
15 H'lf and Quarter bbls. Extra No. 1 do.
20 H'lf bbls. *Mess Shad,* (very fine;)
5000 lbs. choice Balt. Bacon;
4000 lbs. " Family Lard;
75 boxes Extra Dairy Cheese.

All of which I will sell cheap for CASH.

W. C. TROY.

Oct. 4, 1858. 51-1m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thompson's For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9-tf

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY.

JAS. MARTINE still continues to manufacture every thing in the above line, at his old stand on Hay street. Job work done with despatch.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45-3m

SHEMWELL HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East Side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855 86tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

G. & L. BRANDT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Trunks; Carpet Bags and Valises; Hardware; Cutlery; Crockery; Musical Instruments; Imported Havanna and Principe Segars; for sale by the Box only. A large assortment of Negro Blankets, Mackinaws, &c. &c.

Comprising in all one of the largest, handsomest and the most thorough assortment of Goods ever exhibited in this market, and will be sold cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay their accounts at first presentation.

Our friends and the public generally are very respectfully invited to give us an early call and secure a good bargain.

G. & L. BRANDT.

South side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 18, 1858. 54-tf

FOR RENT.

VERY LOW, my HOUSE near the Mile Branch.

JOHN KERSHAW.

Oct'r 16. 55-4t

TO CUT WOOD.

WE want 8 or 10 HANDS, to cut wood, either by the month or cord,—pay every Saturday night.

ROBERTS & HOPKINS.

Oct. 15, 1858. 55-4t

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, made at September term, 1858, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 15th November next, the following REAL ESTATE, belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. Benjamin Robinson:

The TENEMENTS on Green and Old Street, known as the Shop Property.

One LOT on Rowan and Hillsborough Streets, containing about 4 acres.

One LOT in Campbellton, containing about ½ acre.

A TRACT OF LAND subject to the Dower of Mrs. Robinson, adjoining the late residence of Dr. Benj. Robinson, and on the North and South sides of Robinson Street, containing about 170 acres, of which 15 acres are in the town of Fayetteville.

Terms of sale:—Bonds with approved security, payable in six months, bearing interest from date.

BENJ. R. HUSKE, Adm'r.

Oct'r 15. 55ts

LAND FOR SALE.

I Am desirous of selling **1600** ACRES OF LAND in the County of Robeson, two miles from Randalsville Post Office. There is on the tract a comfortable DWELLING and all necessary Out-houses, also, Saw and Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Press. 75 acres cleared and under cultivation. All the Tract is fine farming land No better place can be found for a Turpentine Still. To a person who wishes to make a permanent residence, this is a fine chance. Moral neighborhood; churches and schools convenient. If applied for soon a bargain will be given.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 18, 1858. 55tf

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst, TWO NEGRO BOYS; one named Josh, who says he belongs to Joseph R. Kemp, of Bladen County. Josh is about 21 or 22 years old, about 6 feet high, and had on when taken up, a satinet frock coat and striped cotton pants. The other, named John Brace or John Franklin, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owners of said Negroes are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs. GEO. L. McKAY, Jailor.

Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore Dental College,

TAKES great pleasure in giving his friends and those in need of his professional services notice that he is now at home and prepared to perform all Dental operations.

Dr. B. has the honor of introducing to his patrons and friends, Dr. R. SCOTT, who is associated with him in practice, being a regular graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and a practitioner of several years experience.

Fayetteville, Oct'r 11. 53-

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received a Large and General Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bolting Cloths, &c.

All of which has been purchased by the package for *cash*; all of which is offered at the lowest market price by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 14, 1858. 54tf

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP.

A Few Bbls excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime *sweet* MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

The Southern Harmony,

and MUSICAL COMPANION, a further supply just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

STANDARD & MISCELLANEOUS *BOOKS.*

DR. KANE'S Arctic Explorations,—cloth, sheep and half calf; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Conquest of Peru, Phillip 2d, and Conquest of Mexico; Henry Clay's Works, 6 vols.; Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate; Daniel Webster's Works, 6 vols.; Memoirs of S. S. Prentiss; Irving's Works, 15 vols., cloth and sheep; Memoirs of Wm. Wirt; Irving's Life of Washington, cloth and sheep; Life and Correspondence of Webster; Com. Perry's Japan Expedition; Abbott's Napoleon; The Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; Recollections of A Life Time, by Goodrich, (Peter Parley;) Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Hallam's, Robertson's, Johnson's, Burke's, Addison's, Hannah More's and Dick's Works, Southey's Common Place Book; Historical Collections of Virginia; Dickens's Complete Works, 13 vols. illustrated; LaMartine's History of Turkey; The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland; Goldsmith's Animated Nature; Noctes Ambrosianæ, 5 vols.,—edited by Dr. McKenzie; Rollin's Ancient History; Constitutional Text Book; Millman's Gibbon's Rome; The Statesman's Manual; Tales and Novels of Maria Edgeworth; Proctor's History of the Crusades; Chambers' Information for the People; Tytler's Universal History; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; Chambers' Miscellany, 10 vols.; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; The Scottish Gael; Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.; Waverly Novels in 12, 24 and 27 vols.; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America; Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors; Bulwer's Novels, complete in one vol; Plutarch's Lives; Modern British Essayists; Lyell's Principles of Geology; Tales of the Arabian Nights, 4 vols. illustrated; Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea; Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse; Mrs. Ellis's Family Monitor and Guide to Social Happiness; The Bachelor of Salamanca, by Le Sage; History of the Revolutions in Europe; Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott: Hogg's Winter Evening Tales; Woodfall's Junius; McIntosh's Miscellanies; Hamilton's Philosophy and Literature; McAulay's Miscellanies; Marshall's Washington; Life of Pinckney; Brande's Encyclopedia; The Prince of the House of David; The Poetical Works of Hemans, Scott, Campbell, Milton, Byron, Moore, Burns, Shakspeare, &c., in various styles.

E. J. HALE & SON.

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1858!

STARR & WILLIAMS,

Are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

With a great variety of articles not enumerated.

This Stock is very large and well assorted, comprising all the latest styles and patterns, and will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms, either for "CASH" or approved paper.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct'r 14. 54-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 Acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County.

Address JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., who is authorised to sell.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct. 14, 1858. 54tf

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my PLANTATION CONTAINING 3440 ACRES, on the East side of Lumber River. 1½ miles from Lumberton and the same distance from the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road There is on the premises a DWELLING HOUSE and all necessary Out-houses; a new SAW-MILL and new GRIST-MILL,—the Grist-Mill is the most profitable in the County, and whose large Pond furnishes a rich abundance of very fine Fish. The land is adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats and other grain. In the midst, also, of the Plantation is a large convenient MARL BED. Persons wishing a good Farm would do well to call soon.

THO. J. MORISEY.

Oct'r 14, 1858. 55-4t

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.

C. B. COOK.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON. Also, Western Sides and Shoulders.

C. B. COOK.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

The Life of Bishop Capers, by Dr. Wightman. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 13.

The Hymns and Discipline of the Methodist Church. A new supply just received.

Oct'r 13. E. J. HALE & SON.

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

May 14. 1858 11-1Y

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 boxes of that FINE ROCK CANDY TOBACCO.

W. H. CARVER.

Sept. 4. 42tf

Cider Vinegar, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Aug. 16. 38-

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

WRIGHT & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson Robeson and Bladen.

Aug. 23, 1858. 39-

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 32-

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

D. A. LAMONT,

Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to sale of Country Produce, Naval Stores and Cotton.

☞ *And Agent for Rush and Orrell's Line of Boats.* ☜

August 19, 1858. 38tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH Military Academy.

ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above named, will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Captain C. C. TEW, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. GAILLARD, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the 4th week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide Instruction, Text Books, Stationery, Quarters, Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Clothing (except shirts, drawers and socks,) and Medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility

☞ For further information address the undersigned, at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st; after that date at Hillsborough, N. C. C. C. TEW

Sept 28. 53-*12t

FARM FOR SALE.

323 ACRES of valuable Land for sale, lying 4 miles North-west of High Point Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, 9 miles from Normal College, 16 miles from Salem, and 13 miles from Greensboro'. The situation is very healthy, with good, moral, intelligent neighbors. 200 acres are in a state of fine cultivation, and the balance fine wood land Deep River running through about the middle of the Farm, and two creeks running into the river on the same, affords about 115 or 120 acres of the best bottom land perhaps in the State; all in a state of fine cultivation with the exception of about 15 or 18 acres of the best kind of meadow land, in a very fine condition.

There is on the Farm a good two-story BRICK DWELLING, good Kitchens and Smoke-House, a large Barn, Stables, Cribs, and all necessary out-houses; among them are two houses suitable for overseers or croppers; an extraordinary Spring near and convenient to the House, and seven or eight Springs on different parts of the Farm; fine Orchard, both peach and apple.

The subscriber being desirous to remove to Texas this Fall, will sell on reasonable terms in regard to both price and time. J. K. PINNIX.

Sept 13, 1858 46-*2m

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July, 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.

Robeson Co., Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.

Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber lost between the Toll House on Hay Mount, and the one 12 miles from Town on the Fay. & W. Plank Road, his POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount of Money and some valuable papers. The above reward will be paid for its delivery with contents at the Fayetteville Book Store, or to me at Carthage. ANGUS R. KELLY.

Fayetteville, Sep. 11, 1858. 45*tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS IN RICHMOND COUNTY, situated two miles East of Laurinburgh and eight miles West of Floral College, and two miles from the Depot on the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Rail Road. The said tract contains Four Hundred and Thirty Acres. There is on the premises a good DWELLING, and all necessary out-houses, with a GIN HOUSE, and every thing to render the Plantation convenient and desirable. Terms, one, two and three years credit.

JAMES R. McLAURIN.

Oct'r 9. 53-*1m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to establish a new County, out of portions of Wayne, Duplin, Sampson and Johnston.

MANY CITIZENS.

Oct'r 9, 1858. 52tGA

FOR SALE.

Land on Lower Little River.

IN pursuance of the Order of the Court of Equity in the case of B. W. Smith vs. Jonathan Worth, Adm'r of W. B. Ham, et al, I will sell, at the Court House door, on Monday of the Superior Court, the 15th Nov'r, that valuable Tract of Land known as the Thadeus Bell Land, situated on Lower Little River, adjoining the lands of John Ann Colvin and others, containing about 303 Acres.

Terms of Sale,—$50 cash, balance at 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser. W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

Oct'r 16. 55*4w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, August Term, 1858, I will sell for cash, at the Court House Door in the town of Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in November next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost due for 1856, viz:—

No. Acres.	By whom Listed.	Locality.	Am't due.
160	Dennis Ivey, for Coy Ivey,	Indian Swamp,	$1 95
100	Aldridge Barnes,	West Flowers Swamp,	3 94
50	Dennis Morris,	South Ashpole,	2 40
50	Dennis Ivey,	Creek Swamp,	2 40